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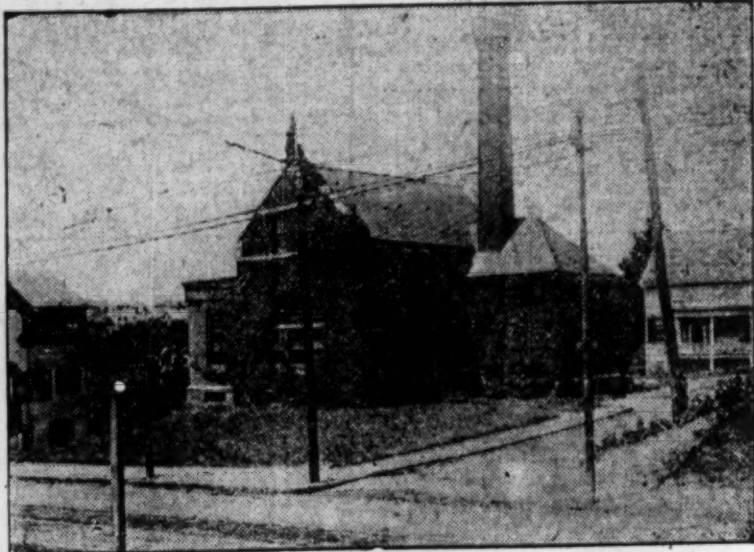
TWO COUNTIES IN ULSTER SEND TRAINED FORCE

Sir Edward Carson Reviewing
1800 Unionist Volunteers of
Cavan and Monaghan, Sees
Wide Scope of the Movement

COVENANTERS LISTED

Earl of Dartrey as Chairman of
Big Meeting Says England
Must Be Shown Antrim and
Down Do Not Stand Alone

ROSLINDALE OPPOSED TO SITE FOR CITY BUILDING



Pumping station on proposed site of municipal building

Considerable opposition has arisen in Roslindale to the proposal that the new municipal building should be located on the site of the pumping station at Metropolitan avenue and Washington street, which is a third of a mile from Roslindale square where, it seems to be the consensus of opinion, the building should be placed. It is expected that a public hearing will be given this week at which the site will be fixed.

Since the metropolitan pumping station on Hyde street has been in operation the city station at Metropolitan avenue and Washington street has been thrown out of use, which has brought about the proposal that it should be used for the public building site.

SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND REPLIES IN MARCH SUIT

Alleging that by the terms of the contract it was entitled to suspend work on the roadbed between Palmer and Blackstone, Mass., and declaring that an order has been given the plaintiff to proceed with operations, the Southern New England Railroad Company today filed an answer in the supreme judicial court in the suit of John Marsch, the Chicago contractor, who charged the contract had been broken.

In no other respect, the company says, has any order been given to cease performance of the work. The Southern New England also says that it understands that recently Mr. Marsch has given a bond to William M. Hansen, a sub-contractor, to indemnify the latter for any judgment he may obtain against Mr. Marsch; and therefore there is no occasion for the company longer to remain a party to the suit, or further to answer the bill of Mr. Hansen, which the Southern New England Company asks may be dismissed.

tion the city station at Metropolitan avenue and Washington street has been thrown out of use, which has brought about the proposal that it should be used for the public building site.

John C. Kiley, city land expert, is of the opinion that a site could be secured at a low figure nearer Roslindale square. The city water department advised that the old pumping station be utilized for a tool house and supply center, but to this plan there has been opposition on the part of the residents in the neighborhood.

N. Y. YACHT CLUB HOLDS RACE FOR ASTOR TROPHIES

Fourteen Boats Enter Contest for
Valued Prizes Offered This
Year for First Time by
Vincent Astor

BIG SOCIAL EVENT

NEWPORT, R. I.—The social activities attending the Astor cup races in connection with the annual visit to Newport of the New York Yacht Club squadron were somewhat marred today by light showers and lack of wind. The event is one of the features of the life in the Newport summer colony, when the greater part of the Bellevue avenue set gets into its sea togs and spends a day on the ocean.

Four schooners, including two of the largest, the Elena and the Iroquois, and the two smallest, the Elomah and the Ahmaka, and 10 sloops, were entered for the racing today. Among the sloops were seven of the new 50-footers. The fleet also included two Boston yachts, the Dorella II, owned and sailed by George S. Batchelder, and the Shima, owned by Commodore Robert Treat Paine, 2d, of the Eastern Yacht Club, and sailed by Francis B. Crowninshield. Nearly all the yachts had to be towed out to the start, which was fixed for 10:30 a. m. at the ocher-colored lightship that has marked Erenton's reef for so many years.

The Goelet-Astor cup race, today's (Continued on page sixteen, column three)

TOWNS SEEKING CHEAPER LIGHT

MAYNARD, Mass.—Committees representing the city of Marlboro, and also this town, Hudson, Northboro, Southboro, Westboro and South Framingham are to petition the gas and electric light commissioners for cheaper light. Separate petitions are to be filed at the same time by each municipality requesting cheaper gas and electricity from the Marlboro-Hudson Gas Company, which supplies the above-named places.

Marlboro, Framingham, Maynard and Hudson are seeking both cheaper electricity and gas, and the towns of Northboro, Southboro and Westboro want cheaper electricity.

CITY CLUB HEARS ECONOMIC EXPERT

Edwin A. Fitzgerald of Madison, Wis., an expert in municipal affairs, today addressed the members of the Boston City Club at a reception given him there. He explained a plan he is taking up with various colleges throughout the country whereby men taking the post-graduate course will study municipal research for one year, first at the Bureau of Municipal Research in New York city and later at the legislative reference library at Madison.

Already the University of Missouri has selected a man to take the course, which teaches how useless expenditures in cities by inexperienced men may be eliminated.

MINERS ASK FOR INQUIRY
CALUMET, Mich.—Appeal for a senatorial inquiry into the copper miners' strike was made by the Western Federation of Miners on Wednesday, at a mass meeting at which "Mother" Jones spoke. Walter B. Palmer of the department of labor arrived to investigate conditions

TWENTY YEARS CLAUSE PASSES IN FRENCH BILL

M. Clemenceau Vainly En-
deavors to Stop Acceptance of
Recruits at Age Settled by
Three Years' Service Law

ANSWER BY PREMIER

LONDON—In spite of the opposition of M. Clemenceau the clause for the acceptance of recruits at 20 years of age in the new military law was carried in the Senate by 245 votes to 48. M. Clemenceau insisted that he had been converted to the three years system long before the present ministers and that he objected to the clause, not on principle, but on the ground that the government was pushing it forward without proper attention having been given to making it a working success.

In his reply, M. Barthou took exception to M. Clemenceau's argument and insisted that when the new army laws of France and Germany were in working order Germany would be able to mobilize 100 men for every 84 Frenchmen.

PRIME MINISTER AGREES TO SEE SUFFRAGISTS

Mr. Asquith Consents to Receive
Deputation of National Union
of Women's Societies Friday

LONDON—The prime minister has consented to receive a deputation of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies tomorrow in Downing street.

MR. CANNON SEES SIGHTS OF QUINCY

QUINCY, Mass.—Joseph G. Cannon, formerly speaker of the national House of Representatives, visited historic places in Quincy this forenoon while on his way from Boston to Marshfield by automobile. In Quincy he inspected the Dorothy Q. house, the First Unitarian church and the Adams homestead.

EDUCATION BOARD HAS NEW RURAL SCHOOLHOUSE PLAN

Cardboard Models of Attractive Little Buildings for
Children in the Country Are Sent Broadcast by
Government Experts as Hints for Municipalities

Sending cardboard models of schoolhouses by parcel post is the latest plan of the United States bureau of education for aiding rural communities with limited means in the construction of suitable buildings for school purposes. The models, for one, two, three and four rooms are made to fold flat and are sent to the school committee or superintendent for a limited period, already the demand from all parts of the country exceeding the supply.

The type of country school building it is stated in a report bearing on the subject of the "little red schoolhouse," is one of the most forlorn and desolate

BULGARIA ACCEPTS TERMS WHEN RUMANIA THREATENS TO SEND ARMY INTO SOFIA

Enlarged by New Territory Greece and Servia Will
Now Have 8,000,000 Men to 5,000,000 Bulgars;
Powers in Dispute Over Aegean and Albania

LONDON—Although absolute official notification has not yet been received the signatures of the representatives of the Balkan states at the time this cable is being sent away will be in course of being affixed to the preliminary peace treaty.

The Greek and Servian governments having rigidly adhered to their declaration that they would be no parties to an armistice and that if the Bulgarians did not accept the amended terms of their governments orders would be given for the advance of their armies, the Rumanian government notified Bulgaria of the futility of further resistance and declared that if the Sofia government did not agree to accept the terms of her opponents the Rumanian troops would advance and occupy the capital.

In these circumstances the government at Sofia has agreed to the allies' terms. The ultimatum of Servia and Greece in its modified terms has now been accepted.

The Macedonian boundary between Bulgaria and Servia starting from the neighborhood of the Djuma pass will run south so as to leave the town of Strumitza in Bulgaria itself.

On the other hand the boundary between Greece and Servia will extend from the neighborhood of the Strumitza river eastward to a point on the railway south of Monastir. It will be drawn, however, so as to leave the town of Givgelu, the center of the recent Bulgarian attack, within the Servian boundaries. This final arrangement shows considerable modification of the original Greek and Servian demands.

Greece surrenders her original claim to the Aegean littoral between Kavala and Dedagatch whilst Servia consents to draw the line down the watershed between the Vardar and Struma rivers instead of drawing it immediately eastward of Struma.

In the circumstances these were the best terms the Bulgarians could expect to obtain, though what the exact views of the great powers will be when the new arrangement is examined by them is somewhat doubtful.

TRAIN AND PLANE IN LONG CONTEST TO MAKE RECORDS

NEW YORK—An 80-horse power Moisant monoplane, driven by C. Murvin Wood of Kansas City, Mo., will be pitted against a 10-car special Pennsylvania train tomorrow in a race to Washington and return.

Giving the special train a 30-mile handicap, Mr. Wood will start from the Garden City, L. I. aviation field at 4:30 tomorrow morning. He expects to "pick up" the train at Elizabeth, N. J. The tops of the 10 cars will be painted white.

Mr. Wood will go to the department buildings across from the White House, where he will perform before President Wilson, his cabinet, diplomatic corps and members of Congress.

Mr. Wood expects to reach Washington at 8 a. m. The return will be about 3 p. m. The race is for American distance, duration and speed, and longest aeroplane flight from sunrise to sunset.

S. W. M'CALL COMES OUT FOR GOVERNOR

Former Congressman Decides to
Make Run for Republican
Nomination—Papers Already
in Circulation

FOSS MOVE AWAITED

Newton Man Now Becomes Op-
ponent of Colonel Benton, but
Question of Withdrawals Is
Occupying Party Leaders

Nomination papers were put into circulation this afternoon for former Congressman Samuel W. McCall as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

This action was taken following the receipt at state headquarters of information that Mr. McCall will formally announce his candidacy later this afternoon.

The first signature to be placed on Mr. McCall's nomination papers was that of Edwin A. Bayley of Lexington, formerly a member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Bayley offered to circulate the paper headed by his name.

The second paper to be put out was headed by the name of Channing Cox of Boston, Republican floor leader of the House of Representatives. Mr. Cox took charge of the paper bearing his signature. By entering the field at the present time Mr. McCall becomes the opponent of Col. Everett C. Benton of Belmont.

There has been a steady and growing demand among Republicans of Massachusetts for some time that Mr. McCall take the field for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. He had been openly indorsed by several newspapers of the state as well as by leading Republicans. He has been urged to seek the nomination by Governor Foss.

Early this year Mr. McCall was a candidate for United States senator against John W. Weeks of Newton, but was defeated after a long and close contest. Will Governor Foss give a clear field to any prominent Republican who may (Continued on page eight, column four)

GERMAN PAPERS TOUCH MORALITIES IN KRUPP AFFAIR

Comment on Preliminary Find-
ings Alleges Loose Business
Habits Are Growing in Empire

LONDON—German papers are exceedingly outspoken in their comments on the Krupp revelations, certain of them going so far as to declare that if officials who have just been sentenced did make no distinction between the Krupp firm and the government it was not surprising, and that, though they had no right to receive bribes for what they did, they might well have acted otherwise innocently.

One leading Conservative paper declares that what has really been dragged out is the growing habit of what it describes as "palm oil" in German business circles and declares that this is a sinking of business morality which will end in disaster.

It is realized everywhere, however, that the present trial is an insignificant incident in the real trouble and there is unwillingness to comment on parts of the evidence owing to the fact that the real gist of the matter will only be considered in autumn when the Krupp directors and Herr Brandt are called upon to answer a charge of corrupting government officials.

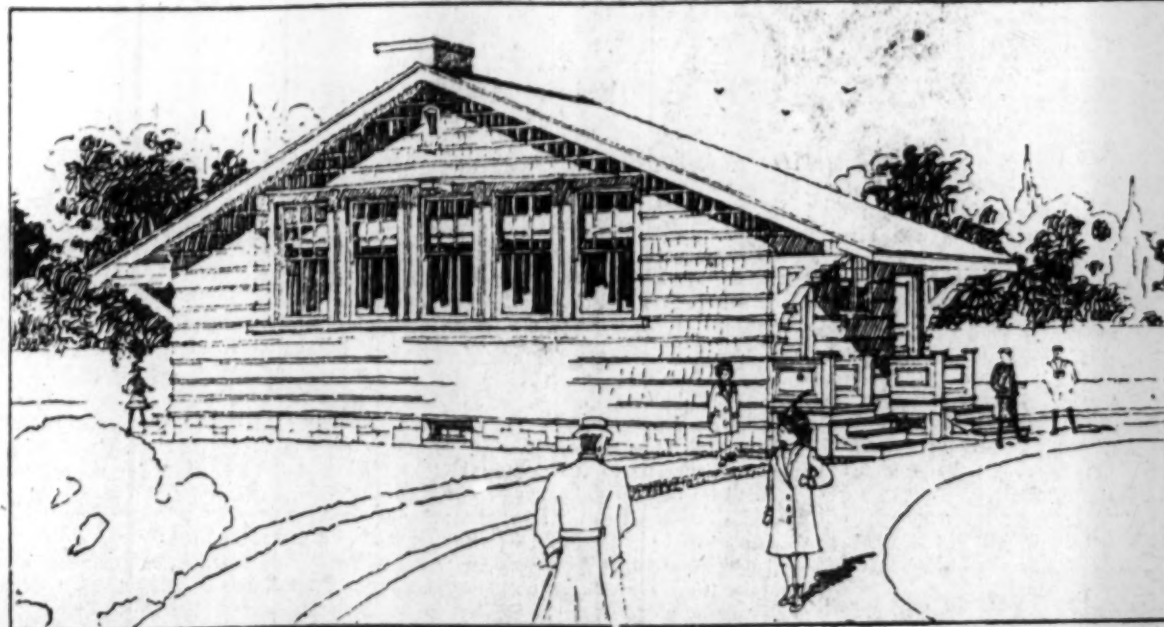
CHAS. S. WHITMAN TO SUPPORT FUSION

NEW YORK—The anti-Tammany fusion ticket for the municipal election next November will have a solid front, following the announcement today by District Attorney Whitman that he will accept renomination on the Fusion ticket and make the race along with John Purroy Mitchel and George McAneny.

BANKERS HOLD CROP FUND TALK

WASHINGTON—About 80 bankers from southern cities assembled at the treasury to confer as to best means to be employed in putting \$50,000,000 government money in southern and western banks to facilitate crop movement.

CITY MAY GET TWO CANNON
PULLMAN, Wash.—A joint resolution asking for two old cannon for the city of Pullman is to be introduced in Congress by Senator W. L. Jones and Congressman W. L. La Follette.



(Cooper & Bailey, architects)

Model of country schoolhouses favored by United States bureau of education

Is any friend interested in the lumber, shoe and leather or wool trade? Special articles dealing with these and other lines of business frequently appear in the Monitor. They may be found on the "Commercial and Financial News" page toward the back of the paper. Why not send a marked copy along to some one who you know is interested?

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Yuan Shih Kai Accused of Betraying the Mongolians to Russia

MONGOLIANS IN PEKING RESENT RUSSIAN TREATY

Suppressed Pamphlet Declares China's Action Is Intolerable Betrayal of Trust Reposed in Yuan Shih Kai by Princes

PROTEST SUPPORTED

(Special to the Monitor)
PEKING, China—The Mongolians in Peking recently published a pamphlet, denouncing the government's action in concluding the treaty with Russia in regard to Mongolia, which was condemned some time ago by the National Assembly.

The pamphlet was at once suppressed by the police, but the effect of the suppression will probably do much more adversely to the government than the circulation of the pamphlet itself. The Mongolians, with the support of an increasing number of opponents of the government policy, are organizing meetings in the capital to protest against what is described as "a disgraceful surrender of sovereign rights."

There is a fear among the princes of Inner Mongolia that Russian ambition will not be satisfied with what she has gained in Outer Mongolia, but that as soon as she sees an opportunity she will pursue her forward movement into Inner Mongolia. They urge upon the government so to alter the treaty as to insure that this will be impossible.

Another section of the Mongolian princes favor the proposal to demand from the government the autonomy of Inner Mongolia, and it is generally believed that a petition will be presented to the government to that effect.

Commenting on the situation, the China Republic declares that the suppression of the pamphlet in question was due to the fear of the indignation which would be aroused if the full meaning of the loss to the republic of Outer Mongolia were made known. This was made quite clear in the pamphlet, which denounced what it stigmatized as "an intolerable betrayal of the trust of a large number of Mongolian princes and nobles of both Inner and Outer Mongolia, reposed in Yuan Shih Kai and his influential coadjutors."

When it is remembered, the Shanghai journal continues, that Yuan's followers having lost no opportunity of persuading the Mongolian magnates in Peking that the only hope of salvation for their fatherland from falling an easy prey to Russia, lay in implicit confidence in Yuan Shih Kai's ability to outwit the Czar's grasping representatives, the revulsion of feeling engendered by the government's action becomes quite comprehensible.

If anything would rouse the indignation of the Mongolians to white heat surely such subordination of their national interests to the interests of a few ambitious individuals in Peking was calculated to have just that effect.

The betrayal, the China Republic adds in conclusion, is as despicable as it is shameful and heartless, and the Mongolian princes would be something more than mere mortals if they did not deeply resent it.

BRITAIN MAY USE SCOTCH OIL FUEL

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—It is expected that the increasing use of oil fuel in the navy will open up a new market for the Scottish shale oil industry. Roughly speaking Scotland can produce between 400,000 and 500,000 tons annually for 150 years, while the navy demands at present about 200,000 tons a year.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.
SHUBERT—Miss Helen Lowell, 8:10.
NEW YORK
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELTING—"When the Law."
FORTY-FOURTH—"All Aboard."
WOODLAND, 24th St.—"His Wife."
CHICAGO
CORT—"Elmer of Youth."
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."
GRAND—"The Man of Oz."
MAJESTIC—"Vaudeville."
OLYMPIC—"When the Law."

LONDON TEACHERS ACT AS HOSTS OF OVERSEA FELLOWS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A reception was given at the Connaught rooms recently to the teachers now visiting London from the overseas dominions.

The reception was organized by the National Union of Teachers and the London Teachers Association, and H. J. Wood, president of the London Teachers Association, was in the chair. Lord Strathcona, Lieut.-Col. the Hon Sir Newton J. Moore, T. J. Macnamara, M. P., Sir James Yoxall, M. P., J. W. Gilbert, chairman of the London education committee, A. W. Dakers, president of the National Union of Teachers, and others were present.

T. J. Macnamara said that in the empire public opinion was coming more and more to recognize that the school teacher was one of the most important agents in advance, who silently, unobtrusively, and often obscurely labored for national probity, national prosperity, and national well-being. It was they to whom the empire must look if the democracies were to give a good account of themselves.

It was they who must teach the empire how to choose and the chosen how to govern; teach the people the story of the patience, the sacrifice, the endurance, which made possible the liberty, the security, and the quiet living they enjoyed today; teach them the story of the patience, the self-sacrifice, the endurance which saw its fruit today in this—that where the British flag flew there was a covenant in the skies that all who came under it should secure freedom, fair play and justice.

That was not a happy accident but the results of the toil, sacrifice, and unique genius of the British people for self-government, and therefore he would say teach them to be faithful stewards of the great heritage which fell into their hands, that while every man should love his country all men might live together in amity, good will, respect, and esteem.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE GAINS POINT WITH FRENCH COUNCIL

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The organ of the women's movement in France, Le Feminisme Integral publishes an article describing the work accomplished by Mlle. Denizard, who stood as candidate at the last presidential election.

In her electoral campaign in the department of the Somme, Mlle. Denizard placed in the forefront of her program a bill providing for electoral reform in favor of women.

For five months she spoke in favor of this measure throughout the department, and in spite of the opposition of the opponents of the women's movement, secured the support of the general council of the Somme who issued a declaration in favor of votes for women at its sitting of Sept. 30, 1910.

This declaration, says Le Feminisme Integral, is registered under Mlle. Denizard's name in the records of the council.

Should Mlle. Denizard win the ear of Parliament as she did that of the Somme council, the Chamber of Deputies would be considering a bill introduced by a woman, surely a recognition of a woman's right to legislate foreshadowing the registration of such a right in the statute book.

RATCLIFFE CROSS FACTS REVIEWED

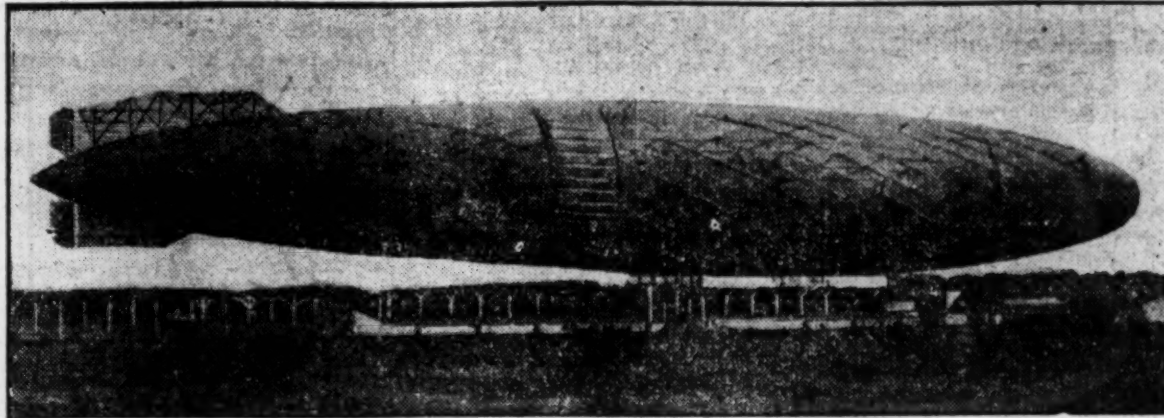
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A communication was lately received by the works committee of the Stepney borough council from the London county council with regard to the commemoration of the site of Ratcliffe cross.

A committee of the London county council, which dealt with the matter, after a careful review of the facts, came to the conclusion that there was no real evidence as to whether Ratcliffe cross was a structure, a place name or both, and that there was not enough evidence to justify the commemoration of the site of the cross, or its relation to Elizabethan seamen.

CARGO PROTECTION IS AIM

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The port of London authority and shipowners engaged in Australasian trade held a conference recently to discuss and insure the better protection of cargo in vessels loaded in the docks.

GREAT AIRSHIPS BUILDING FOR GERMANY



Schuette-Lanz rigid type dirigible with speed of 50 miles an hour purchased by German government

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF ISLE OF MAN OPENS KURSAAL

(Special to the Monitor)
DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—The Villa Marina, a big kursaal accommodating 2000 persons in its great hall, was opened with some ceremony recently by Lord Raglan, lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Man, and Lady Raglan.

To the latter fell the task of declaring the hall open which was proclaimed by the ringing of a silver bell which was the signal for the singing of the national anthem and the rise of the curtain. The bell was presented to Lady Raglan instead of the usual silver key.

The most attractive feature of the kursaal, is its big central hall where concerts and other entertainments will be held. A raised corridor promenade encircles the hall, running round the walls. From this visitors will be able to watch the proceedings on the stage through arched apertures. The back of the promenade opens on to a series of roof gardens, from which a view of the extensive grounds, covering about eight acres, can be obtained.

A bandstand has been erected on the sloping lawn in the gardens, in full view of the beautiful Douglas bay. The gardens are well laid out and have as background a high steep bank, crowned with trees. The building is classical in style, with a rubble wall and a facing of pebbles and cement. The shape is octagonal, and a central lantern with a roof of dull gold, rises to a height of 70 feet.

A cafe and various writing, resting, and reading rooms give the kursaal the appearance of those often found in the pleasure resorts of the south of France and in some other European cities, but seldom or never in the British Isles. The corporation of Douglas has already earned the reputation of being somewhat go-ahead, and the purchase of the Villa Marina for a kursaal, and the way in which the purchase has been dealt with, have given universal satisfaction.

The mayor and members of the corporation attended the opening ceremony, proceeding in civic pomp from the town hall to the kursaal through gaily decorated streets. The mayor presided at the ceremony.

BOOTH STEAMERS MAKE PLYMOUTH

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England—The Booth Steamship Company, Ltd., have decided that from September next one of the three mail steamers of the Booth line, which leave Liverpool every month carrying passengers to Spain, Portugal, France, Madeira and North Brazil, shall call at Plymouth and Cherbourg instead of at Havre.

At present all three mail steamers call at Havre on the second day to embark passengers from Paris, London and the south of England. The new arrangements will save many passengers the journey to Liverpool or Havre. The steamer which will call at Plymouth will be that which leaves Liverpool on the 20th of each month.

MACHINE ISSUES PLATFORM TICKET

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England—The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have recently passed a resolution that all persons desiring to meet their friends at the train must be in possession of a platform ticket. For this purpose an automatic machine has been placed on Exchange station, Liverpool, where such tickets can be obtained by putting in a penny.

SOUTHERN SITE URGED FOR DELHI IMPERIAL CAPITAL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Delhi town-planning committee have issued a second report regarding the possibility of building the new imperial capital on the north site of the present town, which has been published in the form of a Blue Book.

They show forth the disadvantages of the northern as opposed to the southern site and point out that by the adoption of the latter the memories of 1857, the site of the durbars, and the stones laid by the King and Queen will be preserved intact. The total extra cost of building a city upon the northern site would be about £872,000.

The committee admit that it presents great architectural possibilities provided the city does not require to stretch beyond an area of three square miles. But it has been found that to fit the city upon this area, the areas allotted by the government for each item would have to be considerably reduced and in some instances excluded entirely. To use the limited area would argue a lack of faith in the great future of the capital as the seat of the government of India, nor would such a policy be likely to evolve a city worthy of its object or form a pattern and inspiration to the east.

Delhi must grow, in the nature of things, for she is the most central spot in the railway system of India. Her past history is bound up with the fortunes of India and she is once more the seat of its government. If the city is placed on the south site ample room for enlargement over land which is cheaper and in every way better suited for its purpose will be provided. The committee believe that the northern site is too small and too cramped, and as they were brought to India to advise the government on town planning declare that they would be false to their trust if they did not advise them to abandon the northern area for the site of the imperial capital.

VIENNA TEACHING HOUSEHOLD WORK

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The "household" school and its continuation school have lately given some exhibitions of their pupils' work, which show that the young girls attending them are learning things which will make them useful and independent in whatever position they may be placed when they leave these excellent institutions at the end of their training.

The visitors who came to the exhibitions watched the pupils in the large kitchens prepare and cook several full course dinners. Examples of the various dishes were sent round to the visitors to taste. On a large buffet with cold viands from the most elaborate to the simplest everyday fare, were beautifully baked pastries, bread and cakes.

The continuation school exhibited plain needlework, darning, white embroidery and monogram work of the first-year course, and the dressmaking of the second year. Everything was thorough in every branch and much of the work showed taste and originality.

GERMANS TO VISIT ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is understood that this month, England is to be visited by about 100 German municipal officers who are coming over for the purpose of attending meetings of the International Garden Cities and Town Planning Association in London.

SEAPLANE RACE AT COWES

(Special to the Monitor)
COWES, Isle of Wight—It is reported that early this month there will be a hydro-aeroplane race held at Cowes. A hundred guinea cup presented by Sir Thomas Lipton to the Royal Aero Club is to be awarded the winner.

KEEL PLATE FOR OIL CRUISER LAID

(Special to the Monitor)
PEMBROKE, England—The ceremony of laying the first keel plate of a new light-armored cruiser was performed at Pembroke dockyards recently by the wife of Capt. Superintendent Grant. The new ship, described officially as a "destroyer of destroyers," will belong to the Arethusa class and will burn oil exclusively.

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The party are seeking to retain the services of Mr. McGowan as minister. His desire is to retire from active work, but it is probable that he will yield to pressure and retain a portfolio. If he should decline Mr. Holman will be faced with the problem of reconstructing his cabinet, which means a general shuffle, as the portfolio for lands rendered vacant by Mr. Nielson's resignation is still unfilled.

Mr. Trefle, minister for agriculture, is attending to both departments, and this arrangement will continue until after the general elections in September. Should the government be again returned to power the ministerial offices will be filled by the members of the Labor party voting in caucus.

A stormy session appears to be ahead of Mr. Holman, owing to his slender majority, and Mr. Willis' attitude as speaker. It is likely that Mr. Willis will continue to act as speaker until the Parliament expires in the spring.

NEW SCOTCH LIGHT ENTAILS INTRICATE ENGINEERING FEAT

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—For 55 years a lighthouse 400 feet above sea level has stood on the well-known headland named Cape Wrath which forms the northwest point of Sutherland, Scotland. The commissioners of northern lighthouses are at present planning the removal of this lighthouse and propose placing it on an adjoining rock which runs 1500 feet farther into the Atlantic.

This new lighthouse would be 100 feet lower than the present one, and would be built upon a stack beyond a reef running out into the sea. The engineering difficulty is to connect the stack with the mainland, so that access may be had to the new lighthouse at all times and in all weathers. The skillful plan prepared by the commissioners' engineers, Messrs D. and C. Stevenson, Edinburgh, not only provides for the construction of the lighthouse but for a

covered way from the top of the cliff to the lighthouse on the stack.

To secure this a shaft, nine feet in diameter, will be driven straight down through the rock to a depth of 180 feet, with a heading of about 60 feet in length and of the same diameter, to the face of the cliff. A covered way of reinforced concrete will be constructed from this point along the top of the reef to the lighthouse stack—in length about 1500 feet. Between the face of the cliff and the reef, and between the reef and stack are two great channels through which the tides rush with great force.

These will be bridged with steel girders, the spans being 80 feet and 100 feet, respectively, the bridges themselves will be within the concrete covered way, so as to guard the steel from the action of the salt spray. The new lighthouse tower will be of concrete, and a house for the fog horn will be beside it, although the machinery for the horn will remain where it is at present, on the high mainland cliff.

KUNST-HARMONIUM GETS RESULTS BY WIND PRESSURE

Small Organs Can Swell From a Most Delicate Pianissimo to a Thundering Fortissimo

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—A new departure of the well-known firm of Schiedmayer, pianoforte makers in Stuttgart, is the building of small organs, and one of their "Kunst-harmoniums" has been acquired for the Beethoven hall of the Philharmonic in Berlin.

The advantage of this instrument over the usual concert organ is that it is portable and yet able to develop tonal gradations from a most delicate pianissimo to a thundering fortissimo, just like a full sized organ. The result is obtained by wind pressure instead of by suction. By this means a steadily increasing volume of tone can be produced, which sounds always full and mellow, whilst in a continued decrease of tone it never becomes indistinct.

The organ can either be worked by the player or by motor. It has 20 stops which provide a great variety of combinations, and it consists really of two parts, the dominator, which has 16 voices, and an annex with four high pressure voices. The dominator is equal to any artistic demand and expression.

There is also an ingenious arrangement in the keyboard. Each key has a double drop. By pressing it, either half down or quite down, the player can, without altering the register stops on the same manual, produce sounds of different strength and character, and thereby accentuate any theme or phrase as if it were done by a combination of players.

The metaphone stop supplies muted strings and horns, and the prolongement permits of the continuation of a bass note, and so gives perfect freedom to the left hand for filling in the middle part. The principal charm of the organ consists in its capability for increasing the tone strength of each note individually. It holds a place between the organ and the orchestra.

SOCIALISTS WITH PROGRAM AWAIT ROME ELECTION

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy—Much curiosity and not a little concern is expressed at the prospect of the forthcoming general elections when 5,000,000 electors will register their vote for the first time, in accordance with the new electoral law.

The disfavor with which the Libyan war has come to be regarded in the country will furnish the opportunity to the Socialists to gain adherents in the electorate. A conference of the party has been held in Rome for the purpose of defining its election program.

It will include strong opposition to the military estimates and to all colonial adventure; free trade policy; the redemption of land, workmen's pensions; the laying on the capitalist classes of the burden of the war expenses; the adoption of a system of education designed to do away with illiteracy and free of sectarian influence; reform of the new electoral law granting suffrage to every adult man and woman, and the introduction of proportional representation; the abolition of those laws infringing the right of free expression of opinions.

The decision of the company to increase fares has caused considerable comment and meetings have been held in protest, at which the opinion was freely voiced that the council should resume the ferries, and throw them open free to the public.

STRIKE RESULT VEXES CITIZENS

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—As a result of the late ferry strike, when the men gained substantial increases from the Sydney Ferries Company, the public have now to pay higher fares.

The decision of the company to increase fares has caused considerable comment and meetings have been held in protest, at which the opinion was freely voiced that the council should resume the ferries, and throw them open free to the public.

In view of the large sum required for resumption it is not likely that this will occur, but the government are contemplating action, and a state ferry, either free or nominally charged for, appears probable. This ferry would run until the erection of the bridge over the harbor, which is the only true solution of the trouble.

Rumania Finds Excuse in Macedonia Persian Road Unpoliced

KOUTZOVALACH CLAIM CALLED THE GREAT RUMANIAN MYTH

People Scattered Throughout the Balkan Peninsula Are Declared Greek in Sentiment, But Bucharest Is Said to Desire Them as Excuse for Macedonian Agitation

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Until within the last 30 years no one had heard of "the great Rumanian myth," according to which the Koutzovallachs, having emigrated a long time ago from the Danubian principalities, had established themselves in the south and west of the Balkan peninsula.

No politician nor Rumanian publicist had ever pretended before that date that there was any relation either of race or language between the Koutzovallachs and the inhabitants of Rumania, nor has any one ever been able to offer any evidence of this mythical emigration.

Until quite recently the Koutzovallachs, scattered about in small localities throughout the Balkan peninsula, with a considerable variety of dialects and peculiar idiosyncrasies, have constituted an ethnological problem.

As a matter of fact, some Germans have shown reason for believing that the Koutzovallachs are descendants of Roman legionaries, who settled in various districts, and who, although retaining in their language a corrupt form of Latin, are by custom and education purely Hellenic, seeing that the only books they possess are Greek, and that they use the Greek language in their private correspondence.

They have actually many features in common with the descendants of those legionary colonies settled in the Balearic provinces of France, among whom the French nationality manifests itself in all circumstances.

Sentiments Are Greek

The ethnological denomination of the Koutzovallachs actually indicates their origin. Their essentially Greek sentiments and national tendencies have been shown by deeds and acts which leave no room for doubt. A number of their most eminent political and military men, as well as the greatest benefactors of Greece were Koutzovallachs, and they have identified their national and political existence with that of their brothers the Greeks. For instance, the Coletis, the Bozaris, the Rizaris, the Averoff, and many others whose names are well known in Greece were Koutzovallachs.

It is evident that if a desire for separation, the result of racial difference, existed among the Epirote Koutzovallachs, their lot invariably with Greece, nor would they have contributed in so material a way to the progress and prestige of the Hellenes.

As regards language, all the Koutzovallachs, with rare exceptions, speak Greek and use that language for preference in discussing anything approaching official affairs. Their dialect is incomprehensible to the Rumanians. Their case is, therefore, analogous to that of the Crofters in North Scotland.

As regards the number of the population, the Rumanian memorandum submitted to the ambassadors' conference mentions a majority of 80,000 Rumanian inhabitants, but says nothing of the distribution of them in the 36 villages, and boroughs to which they belong.

Greeks in Majority

Again the district of Pindus containing some 30 Valach villages, cannot be considered as an administrative unit, since it consists of five different cazas of which the total Greek population amounts to 188,444, as against 25,075 Gallians and 1032 Rumanians. This territory, therefore, which marches with Greece, could not be included in any state but Greece.

As regards the region within the limits mentioned in the Rumanian memorandum, statistics show that there are 107,000 Greeks, of which 25,000 are Koutzovallachs, 18,000 are Muhammadans, 5,000 Valades Grecophones, and 1032 Koutzovallachs Rumanians. Yet it is claimed that these few hundred Rumanians, whose national individuality no one threatens, shall decide the fate of a Greek population 100 times greater.

Those who have carefully examined the question recognize that it is the result of a factitious agitation ingeniously organized by means of large subsidies, which amounted recently to 1,000,000 francs a year, and of holding out promises of political advantages, not only in Macedonia or in Epirus, but elsewhere.

A Rumanian deputy, Prince C. de Brancovan, has stated, with remarkable frankness, that "it is less the intention of the Rumanian government to create a sort of distant colony than to obtain, for instance, a guarantee that it can yield to Bulgaria in return for serious advantages, such as a readjustment of frontiers in the Dobruja."

Macedonia Is Diversion

Another Rumanian, M. Cănușanu, one of the promoters of the policy of the expansion of Rumania, revealed the motive of this policy, when he said: "If we had paid no attention to the Macedonian agitation, our countrymen would have eagerly supported the Transylvanian agitation. Our relations with Austria-Hungary would naturally have been disturbed, and this we must avoid at all cost. It is for that reason necessary for us to direct the attention of our people to Macedonia."

As a result of these spontaneous con-

fessions the most important European newspapers have left no doubt as to the real motives and the value of Rumanian agitation on the subject of the Koutzovallachs.

In 1905 the Frankfurter Zeitung declared that the situation had been created by Rumanian agitators, supported by the government at Bucharest, "so as to enable Rumania to take part in the settlement of the Macedonian question, when the opportunity occurred."

The futility of this forced propaganda, without any real support from the people, has been shown in the clearest manner, indeed one of the promoters of the movement has felt compelled to admit that not only is the movement useless, but inimical to the prestige and true interests of Rumania.

The subsidies granted by the Rumanian government for the purpose of propaganda among the Koutzovallachs were at first very modest, amounting to 14,000 leis in 1876. After a few years, however, the expenses increased prodigiously, amounting to 144,550 leis in 1898, whilst in 1892 the annual subsidy rose to 450,000 leis. After 1895 the half million was no longer sufficient.

Financial Crisis Felt

As the result of a financial crisis the Rumanian government was compelled to cut down such expenses as were not indispensable, including the subsidies for the propaganda. The interested parties, however, manipulated the chauvinistic press, with the result that the cabinet received a severe shock.

It was at this moment that M. Haret, minister of public instruction, was compelled to expose what was going on in Pindus and in Macedonia at the expense of the Rumanian people. He drew up in 1900 a long memorandum supported by statistics and reports of inspectors. This he submitted to the King.

The report, which was not intended for publication, was drawn up in absolute sincerity, and exposed the exact situation with regard to the Rumanian propaganda in Turkey. At first the money spent on the schools was very little, but after the Conservatives came into power the expenses exceeded half a million francs a year. What are the results? Almost nil. The number of schools only has increased.

At the moment when Take Ionescu gave up the portfolio of public instruction there was not one professor at the gymnasium at Monastir, nor one teacher for the classes of the primary school. When this minister returned to power the expenses increased to 700,000 francs, without rhyme or reason.

Teachers but No Pupils

The same minister assured us last year that at Metzovo where there were two teachers and not one scholar, a third teacher has been appointed. There are many schools and many teachers, but no pupils, yet whilst the number of the latter decreases, the teachers are increased.

The work of the propaganda is limited exclusively to certain localities and only where there are poor people, the richer classes being in no way influenced. It is for that reason that the lycées, the gymnasia, the commercial schools contain only foundation scholars, without which they would be empty. After having passed through classes, the pupils of the lycées have but one hope and one ambition, namely, to be in the service of the government. They besiege the ministry and demand posts in Macedonia or in the kingdom.

It is evident, therefore, that the endeavor of the Rumanian memorandum is to designate as Rumanian, not the small minority of Rumanian Koutzovallachs, but all the Koutzovallachs, of which the great majority is Greek.

The Greek government does not view with less satisfaction than the Rumanian government the creation of an Albanian state. But it has always considered that

ARCHEOLOGISTS PAY VISIT TO WEST COUNTRY CITY OF EXETER

(Special to the Monitor)
EXETER, England—The old west country city of Exeter was this year the scene of the summer meeting of the Royal Archeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

Exeter, described in Scott's "England" as "as good a specimen of an English county town, at once prosperous in business and with a quiet air of aristocratic distinction as can be found within the four seas," possesses a Guildhall which was mentioned in a document of the twelfth century. It was here that the mayor, Mr. Michelmor, received the members of the institute and bade them welcome on behalf of the corporation and citizens.

Sir Henry Howorth, the president of the association, in reply spoke of the pleasure which the members felt at once more planting their feet on the beautiful red loam of Devonshire. It was a great privilege for them to visit various parts of England, every hamlet of which contained a bit of traditional poetry or a historical fact.

A visit to Forde Abbey had been

the new state must justify the principle of nationalities in virtue of which it is created, and also that it is in the interest of Albania herself not to come before the public dragging a serious unsettled question in her wake.

If this is the ethical character of the Koutzovallach groups which the Rumanian memorandum proposes should be annexed to Albania, how could one believe that, attached to the old national ideal, and after having struggled under Turkish domination against all foreign influence, it would be possible to allow themselves today to be subjugated by a Muhammadan state of inferior culture such as Albania or consent to be placed under such protection.

How would the inhabitants of those villages designated as Rumanian in the memorandum submit to becoming Albanian after having only yesterday been the victims of their Greek feelings, in view of the fact also that their houses and their property have been reduced to cinders as the effect of Albanian vengeance.

RURAL PROBLEM IN BRITAIN FELT TO NEED ACTION

(Special to the Monitor)
GRIMSBY, England—Speaking at Grimsby recently, Mr. Runciman, president of the board of agriculture, said that the rural problem was one of the most difficult any statesman had ever had to face.

A most distressing fact at present was the exceedingly low wage paid to the agricultural laborer. He noticed that wherever there had been a return flow from the town to the country it was where there had been a high wage standard. One of the great reasons for the keeping down of the level of labor in the country was the short supply of houses. The tied cottage, where there was no alternative, never allowed the laborer to make a fair demand in bargaining with the farmer. Every cottage should have a garden, and this could be done by a very small extension of the small holdings act.

Land, concluded Mr. Runciman, lay at the root of nearly all economic difficulties. The national obligations of ownership they wished to see carried out justly and fairly, and they wished to provide the country people with a career in the hope that individual freedom would lead inevitably to national wealth.

EDINBURGH TROOPS ARE UNDER CANVAS

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Edinburgh territorial battalions have left for their annual training in camp, and between 4000 and 5000 men are under canvas at Monzie, Perthshire.

The Postoffice Company of the Queen's journeyed to Monzie by road, but the others went by rail. The sixth battalion of the Royal Scots, numbering 600 officers and men, were the earliest departures; they were followed by the ninth battalion (Highlanders), 400 strong, and by the fourth and fifth battalions, 450 and 600 strong, under Colonel Younger and Colonel Wilson, respectively.

The Leith battalion of the Royal Scots, 625 strong, entrained in two special trains for Monzie. The city of Edinburgh royal engineers, 215 strong, are also encamped at North Queensferry. It is computed that 3000 men left Edinburgh and district for camp at the end of the third week in July.

TURKISH LINEN IS FOR AMERICA

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland—It is stated, according to a consular report, that hundreds of women and girls at Aintab (Turkey in Asia) are employed by an agent of an Irish firm to work by hand lace and linen handkerchiefs, the sale of these articles being mostly in America.

QUEEN TO OPEN PEACE PALACE

(Special to the Monitor)
AMSTERDAM, Holland—The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant reports that Queen Wilhelmina is to perform at The Hague the opening ceremony of the Palace of Peace.

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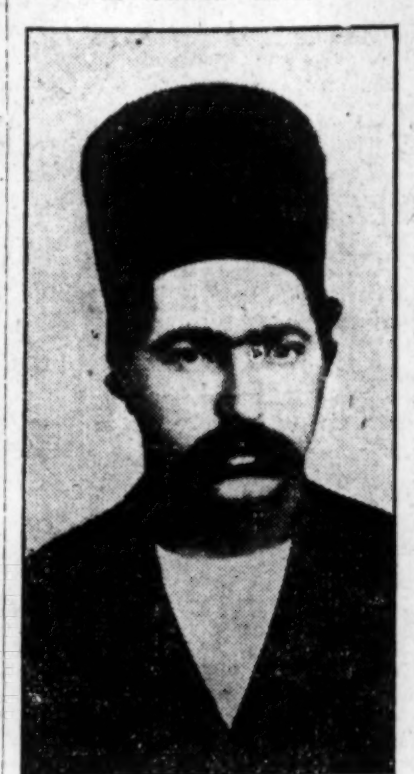
A visit to Forde Abbey had been

TRIBESMEN OF SOUTH PERSIA UNDISTURBED

Gendarmerie Believed to Have Agreed on Non-Interference Policy in Danger Zone and Chiefs Allow Arms to Pass

BRITAIN GIVES LESSON

(Special to the Monitor)
KARACHI, India—For the moment the situation in Southern Persia may be described as in a state of repose. The chiefs along the Bushire-Shiraz road, after their bombastic threats to seize



(Reproduced by permission)
SOWLET-ED-DOWLEH

the gendarmerie rifles and ammunition during their passage to Shiraz, have remained passive spectators, whilst the caravans conveying the arms have proceeded on their way unmolested.

The whole consignment of arms at Bushire was first sent to Borasjoon, 48 miles distant, and detained there until a favorable opportunity appeared for its onward despatch. The time chosen seems to have been the harvest time, when the tribesmen were busy in their fields gathering in their crops of wheat and barley. Then a small portion of the consignment was moved up under escort and got safely through, and this was immediately followed by another large caravan, which also got through without incident. Apparently there are still some arms at Borasjoon, but it is not known if these will be sent forward, or returned to Bushire.

Explanation Sought

It is incredible that the chiefs permitted these arms to pass out of respect for the gendarmerie accompanying them. Even with the majority of the tribesmen away in their fields, there would still be a sufficient number left to bar effectually the passage of the gendarmerie and secure the rifles. It is evident, therefore, that some other explanation must be put forward.

So far as can be ascertained there is not a single gendarme on the Bushire-Shiraz road from Konartakhteh up to Dastartarin, and that is the section the insecurity of which is the raison d'être of the force south of Shiraz. This significant fact, taken in conjunction with the chiefs' sudden reversal of their openly avowed hostile attitude towards the gendarmerie, points to the inevitable conclusion that Colonel Hjalmarson has agreed to leave the chiefs in undisturbed possession of the danger zone, at any rate for the present.

It is conceivable that, in the circumstances, the Swedish commander had no alternative, but the arrangement, if such it is, leaves things exactly where they were before, and it is highly improbable that the condition of the road will improve whilst it remains open to raids by turbulent and unruly tribesmen.

Until the Persian government can obtain complete command of the situation by a thoroughly efficient policing of the road from one end to the other, reports emanating from Persian sources that Southern Persia is quiet and the roads safe, need not be taken at their face value. There are periods when the tribesmen are engaged elsewhere, and "incidents" on the road temporarily cease. Or a caravan may get through because it carries something which is of no use to the tribesmen, and they content themselves with an exorbitant amount of rahdari, or road tax, which the unfortunate muleteers can ill afford to pay.

Intervals of Calm Deceive

These intervals of calm are deceptive. They only tend to delude people into the belief that order has been restored, when the disturbing cause still remains unchecked.

Lately there have been indications that the Sowlet-ed-Dowleh, Ilkhani of the Kashgai tribe, is regaining some of his lost influence and prestige. It was due chiefly to his personal efforts that the Central India horse got down to Bushire last April without incident. And in the more recent case of the safe

transport of the gendarmerie rifles, his influence was undoubtedly exerted in favor of the gendarmerie, or the rifles would never have got through.

He probably took the view that having defeated them once in open conflict, when they had attempted to interfere with him, he could do it again if necessary, and, therefore, he had nothing to fear from them. They had agreed not to encroach on his territory, or, rather, what he considered to be his territory, and so long as they held to their agreement, they could go in peace.

The Soviet prefers peace to war. He is not a man who would stir up strife merely for the sake of fighting. If he can gain his end by diplomacy, so much the better, but if there is no other way open to him, he does not hesitate to fight, provided that he is certain of defeating his opponent. During the period of his outlawry, when he was unable to retain a large following, if the issue of a conflict was in doubt, he generally anticipated the result by executing a strategic movement to the rear and successfully eluding pursuit.

Friendship Outwardly

Outwardly, he and Mahomed Ali Khan, the firebrand of the tribe, are again on a friendly footing with each other, but that may, possibly, be the result of a weakening of Mahomed Ali Khan's position, and the latter does not feel that he is sufficiently strong now to be altogether independent of the Soviet.

With British support, and always supposing that he could be induced to place his personal interests last instead of first, the Soviet-ed-Dowleh would be the most likely man to restore and maintain some semblance of order and security on the Bushire-Shiraz road until such time as the gendarmerie has developed sufficiently to take up the task. He has the power to do it if only he had the will, but, unfortunately, he believes that the maintenance of order would tie his hands too securely and cut off his only source of revenue, and this would be a sacrifice he could not contemplate with equanimity.

Quite recently the village of Dilwar, on the Tangistan coast, about 25 miles south of Bushire, was visited by British navy ships and reduced to ruins. This coastal village had long been notorious as an operating base for gun-runners, pirates and smugglers, and no serious attempt had ever been made to check them, for the simple reason that the Persian governor of the gulf ports was powerless to do so.

British Warships Punish

A few years ago the customs manager, a Persian, endeavored to put a stop to smuggling, and was shot down. The customs ship, the Mozaferi, was sent down to Dilwar, but was unable to obtain any redress for the outrage. In 1911 a bad case of piracy occurred off the Arab coast, and, eventually, the offenders were traced to Dilwar. A fine of Rs.50,000 was imposed upon the village by the British resident, but the Dilwaris refused to pay. The Persian Governor declared that he could do nothing, as he had neither troops nor money, and the British resident, therefore, decided to send a punitive expedition.

Accordingly, three British navy ships were ordered to Dilwar, and they took with them 200 men of the second Rajputs from Bushire, who cooperated on shore. The expedition successfully carried out the punishment, and captured a very large number of dhows, which they brought back to Bushire.

The capture of these dhows is alone a severe loss to the Dilwaris. Rs.30,000 would probably be a very moderate estimate of their value, and when the loss in house property is taken into consideration, it will be seen that the fine would have been the lighter punishment, and in all probability the Dilwaris are now regretting that they did not pay it. There is also the indirect loss of the earnings of the boats to be taken into account. That would, no doubt, be considerable.

This action on the part of the British resident will assuredly make the gulf practically safe for the small trading craft which are unable to defend themselves against armed dhows. An object lesson, such as this, cannot fail to create a very deep impression on the marauders who will now realize that, although their own government is powerless to restrain them, there is another government on the spot, at whose hands it will be impossible for them to escape punishment for their misdeeds.

REPRESSION OF FANATICS FOUND WANT IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG—A feature of present Chinese politics is the danger which exists from fanatics equipped with bombs. These men, belonging to various parties, are not only a danger to themselves and to the community, but to the good government of the country, as it becomes evident that no man can take up a strong attitude in Chinese political life without incurring risk at the hands of unthinking and dangerous men.

This phase has manifested itself more since the revolution and is probably due to the disturbing influences of that time, but there can be no doubt that until both parties set a higher standard of conduct and assist the government in putting down crime and disorder the well being of China will be seriously retarded. A saner political atmosphere is necessary, and if all parties would set their face against such crimes a more satisfactory condition of affairs would be realized.

T. P. O'CONNOR M. P. EXPECTS AN IRISH PARLIAMENT SOON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In an article in the Press T. P. O'Connor, M. P., deals with what he describes as the "unfounded opinion" among some Liberals that there was an understanding between the ministry and the Irish leaders that another general election would take place before the Irish Parliament was brought into being.

As a matter of fact, Mr. O'Connor says, no such understanding exists, and no such understanding was ever contemplated. It would be acouted with equal vehemence by both the Liberal and Irish leaders. The home rule bill can become law on June 9 of next year. Allowing a month or two for the creation of a new Irish cabinet, that would bring us to Aug. 9. A general election and a parliament can take place within four months after the royal assent has been given to the bill, and thus the Irish Parliament could come into existence in December of next year, and by the following January would already be making new laws for the Irish nation, laws, by the way, which I hope will begin by bringing some relief to the sweated workers of Belfast.

This, Mr. O'Connor goes on, is what will happen, unless indeed the peers try some plan of obstructing or delaying the home rule bill. The Parliament act is water tight, however, and no device, in his opinion, can break it down.

Against this program, Mr. O'Connor points out, the Conservatives have two devices. The first, foreshadowed by Bonar Law, to "break the parliamentary machine," and the second, the device of "civil war in Ulster."

In regard to both, Mr. O'Connor thinks that the Unionists show little understanding of the true temper of the English people. What we have got to do, he adds, is to go right on, to place our measure on the statute book, to call an Irish Parliament and an Irish ministry into existence, and to trust to the common sense of Ulster to accept and soon to join in with the new and more hopeful order in Irish life.

TO UNITE EUROPE IS AMBITION OF NORWAY'S GUEST

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Sir Max Waechter arrived at Christiania on board his yacht Rovenka. Sir Max, who is German by birth, but who has lived for 50 years in England, has spent many years working at an idea for uniting all the countries of Europe.

For this purpose he has had audiences with many of the crowned heads of Europe. He considers that such a union would promote the common interest of the countries concerned, that they would find it to their advantage to live at peace with each other, that disarmament would gradually follow and that prosperity would reign. On the basis of the principles of free trade he would also form a customs law available for the whole of Europe.

Sir M. Waechter has come to Christiania from Denmark, where he had an audience with the King of Denmark; while in Christiania he had an audience with King Haakon. He has already had an audience with the German Emperor and hopes to have another with him shortly.

REPEAL IS THREAT AGAINST LIBERALS

(Special to the Monitor)
HEREFORD, England—Lord Robert Cecil, M. P., in a recent speech to a Unionist demonstration at Hereford, said that the recent speech of the education minister was full of large and vague promises, but he did not explain how they were to be carried out or paid for. The education difficulty must be settled on the footing of complete religious equality and religious liberty.

Dealing with the new land taxes Lord Robert Cecil said they were among the most astonishing things the government had done. It was nothing short of criminal for Mr. Lloyd-George, with all his talk of love for the poor, to have devised a tax the effect of which had been to diminish the already insufficient housing accommodation of the people.

As to the Welsh church bill, disendowment was a long word meaning theft, and disestablishment meant the taking away of state recognition of Christianity. The government would be defeated at the next general election, after which it would be the duty of the Unionists to repeal their measures.

AIR PASSENGERS ARE TO PAY FEE

(Special to the Monitor)
LINCOLN, England—Officers have been appointed by the Holland (Lincolnshire) standing joint committee, under the aerial navigation acts, to supervise landing areas in their district on the coast of Lincolnshire. In future passengers arriving by air craft will pay a fee of three pence per head.

STEEL FIRM BUYS LAND
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. of the Elswick works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have bought 600 acres of Barlow estate from the Earl of Londesborough. This property is near Messrs. Armstrong's new steel works at Selby.

FRANCE DECIDES TO ARMORPLATE HER AEROPLANES

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The Matin announces that the military authorities have decided that all aeroplanes for use in war shall be provided with armor plate. It had been hoped that this necessity could be obviated by improving the means of observation, so that a reconnaissance would be possible at the height of 4000 feet.

Experience has proved, however, that valuable observation can only be made satisfactorily at a height of 2000 to 2600 feet, hence the new regulation. The composition of the French aerial fleet, on the completion of the new armored aeroplanes, is given as follows: Armored one-seat planes for reconnoitering work with artillery and cavalry and short reconnaissances; minimum speed 75 miles an hour.

Two seaters for reconnaissances from headquarters, minimum speed 60 miles. Two seaters, armored and armed with quick firing and automatic rifles for pursuing hostile aeroplanes and dirigibles, minimum speed 75 miles. Machines carrying more than two persons and having a great range of action for special missions, minimum speed 60 miles.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL LOCK HAS RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—South Australia still holds the record for abnormal length of staple, for recently a lock of wool 4 feet 6 inches in length was exhibited in Adelaide, and is quite unsurpassed by anything to be met with or heard of in any other part of Australia. Periodically cases are heard of where 8 inches and 10 inches of wool has been taken off some sheep which has got away and missed shearing during two or three seasons, and a case was cited recently of a fleece of three years' growth raised on the hot plains of central Queensland.



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News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

JAPAN'S ENVOY WELL RECEIVED BY MEXICANS

Unprecedented Honors Said to Have Been Shown Ambassador Along Line and at City Where Felicitations Are Given

HINT AT RELATIONSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)
MEXICO CITY, Mex.—What the press characterizes as unprecedented honors were paid to the new Japanese minister, Mineichiro Adachi, on his arrival here from Japan.

The minister made the rail journey from Manzanillo, where he landed, accompanied by the special commission appointed by the minister of foreign affairs, and composed of Col. Juan S. Blacke, Capt. Vasquez Schiaffino, and Don Francisco Izabal Iriarte, as well as the Japanese charge d'affaires, Kumashiro Tanabe. Along the entire line, at Colima, Guadalajara, and on the way here the minister was acclaimed with enthusiasm and a show of affection that appears to have impressed the Mexicans considerably.

It was at such stations as Zapotlan, Cautlan, Tlalapa, and the popular acclamation was most notable, the minister being compelled to address the crowds with the aid of the charge d'affaires who translated.

On the arrival of the train at Buenavista station here it was estimated that fully 7000 people were crowding to see the Japanese diplomat, the number of Japanese flags being considerable. Everybody shouted "Nippon Banzai" when the train pulled in and so great was the crush that the police had to clear the way for the officials and the Japanese residents who were at the station to receive the minister. Among the latter were Dr. Suzuki, Kinta Arai, chancellor of the legation, Dr. Curado, Mesdames Tanabe and Kobayashi, and Messrs. Hara, Bakagawa, Oguri and Hayashi. The students were conspicuous for their numbers and their enthusiasm.

On the way from the station to Orizaba square where the legation is situated, the minister was given a continuous ovation which induced him to step out on one of the balconies of the legation and make a short address of thanks. He also gave an interview almost immediately on his arrival and greatly pleased the crowd of newspapermen by addressing a few words in correct Spanish. Afterwards he spoke at length through the interpreter who speaks Spanish fluently.

Instead of answering questions the minister gave the reporters a description of his trip from the coast to the capital and it was noted that he seemed to be impressed with the spontaneous way in which Mexicans and Japanese were able to fraternize as though there were a racial affinity between them. He mentioned for example that his daughter, in speaking with the daughters of the governor of Colima, immediately felt as though she had known them always.

Again, in speaking of the governor himself the minister said he felt exactly as though he had before him his father or his old schoolmaster. Speaking of schoolmasters, he said he was most deeply impressed with the old man and his class of boys and girls who came to the railroad station at Cautlan to salute him, a picture which he carried vividly impressed in his memory and which took him back to his own youth. It is commented that this trait of affection for children is strikingly common to Mexicans and Japanese.

Asked about the relations between the two nations, the minister recalled the fact that these relations are 300 years old, although interrupted for a long time, and that when Acapulco was the principal port of Mexico his countrymen were seen there frequently. He then went on to say that there being so few Mexicans in Japan it was difficult for the Mexican nation to realize how much sympathy Japan felt for Mexico. Japan, he says, wants Mexicans to establish themselves in large numbers on her islands for the Japanese are very grateful to the Mexicans for the sympathy they are showing their countrymen established in Mexico who are full of praise of the country and its people.

Mineichiro Adachi after graduating from the law college of Tokyo University in 1892 was sent to Rome in 1893, and thence to Paris in 1897, as third secretary, appointed counselor of the foreign office in Tokyo and counselor of the prize court in 1904, was in the suite of the peace envoy to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1905, secretary of the foreign office in 1907 and counselor of the Japanese embassy in Paris in 1908.

TWO GOVERNORS IN BRAZIL CLASH OVER ELECTION

(Special to the Monitor)
PARA, Brazil—Advice from Manaus speak of an armed clash between the governor and vice-governor of the state of Amazonas in connection with the elections.

The vice-governor, whose residence was attacked by armed forces, has telegraphed to Rio de Janeiro demanding personal guarantees.

ACCORDING to an item that appeared on the last Latin-American page the National Railways of Mexico succeeded in acquiring the Veracruz al Istmo and the Pan-American railroads, while there is a report that even the Tehuantepec National, the competitor of the Panama canal, may pass under their final control. Whatever may be the technical and economic aspect of the question, the political significance of it is emphasized by the present discussion of the future status of Central America and its connection with the Mexican problem confronting the United States.

Under the new conditions controlled by the approaching completion of the Panama canal, it is no longer Central America, but properly speaking, Isthmian America that calls for a general readjustment. Isthmian America may be properly described as contained between the northernmost and the southernmost interoceanic rapid transit possibility, viz., Tehuantepec, in Mexico, and the Atrato-San Juan river route, in Colombia. Between them lie the sundry possibilities across Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, all either utilized or conspicuous for transit projects. It is difficult to see how any one of them can be dissociated from the rest whether they are situated at the extremities or toward the center of the isthmian configuration.

Thus the same considerations underlying the Nicaragua treaty, with or without the protectorate feature, were in evidence in the negotiations between the former American minister at Bogota and the Colombian foreign office, at the end of the Taft administration, when at the initial stage the diplomat proposed that the Atrato river canal route be leased to the United States. This tentative proposition was at once dropped because of the unmistakable effect it had on the Colombian government, but that it was ever put forward, in the present delicate situation, speaks volumes for its significance to the builders and holders of the Panama canal.

Across the isthmus of Tehuantepec no ship canal will ever be built, that project having been abandoned long ago, but the railroad built and operated by the great English engineering concern of the Pearsons, has, according to excellent authority, acquired so firm a hold on interoceanic transit that the opening of the Panama canal will benefit rather than impair it. As a factor in the future freight rate and toll policy in the canal traffic the Tehuantepec National railway holds a definite position. It is, therefore, of interest to note that the Mexican government, in so far as it may be said to control the railroads, has strengthened its position on the Mexican part of isthmian America by acquiring the line connecting the Tehuantepec National with the port of Vera Cruz and the other line, known as the Pan American running from Tehuantepec south to the Guatemalan border.

It would be difficult to find anything more clearly indicative than these railroads, of the essential connection between the Mexican and Central American problems.

PARAISO TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR CULEBRA DREDGING FLEET

Projected Operations in Culebra Cut After Water Is Turned in Makes It Expedient to Maintain Them There—Repair Shops to Be Located There Also

(Special to the Monitor)

PARAISO, C. Z.—The chairman and chief engineer has approved the recommendation of the resident engineer of the sixth division that the various dredging units in the canal service be consolidated, with headquarters at Paraiso. In view of the projected dredging operations in the Culebra cut section after the water is turned in, this arrangement will, it is believed, place the plant on a basis where it can be maintained more economically, for, under present conditions, in making extensive repairs to dredges engaged in cut excavation, it would be necessary to send them either to Balboa or Cristobal, involving a loss of time and labor.

Repairs on the dredging fleet are now made in the shops situated on each end of the canal. Under the new plan, these shops will be abandoned, and the repair work centralized in the shop at Paraiso. The two offices now maintained, one at Balboa, and the other on dock No. 14, Cristobal, will also be consolidated at Paraiso, and quarters will be provided there for the sixth division employees, including the resident engineer and the dredging superintendent, leaving but one clerk at each end to look after miscellaneous work.

In order to insure an adequate fuel supply for the dredges operating in the Culebra cut section, coal will be brought through the canal from the Atlantic side in rock and sand barges, and fuel oil will be piped into a tank to be erected at Paraiso. In providing suitable facilities for making repairs to the dredging fleet, a five-pile barge wharf, 500 feet long, is to be constructed so that it will set in a recess in the bank of the canal.

The floor of this wharf will be at elevation 95 feet above sea level and it will be sufficient strength to permit of the handling of heavy repair parts with a 100-ton crane. In addition, another recess will be excavated nearby, with six 10-pile dolphins driven close to the shore line, for the purpose of mooring barges, tugs and other floating equipment.

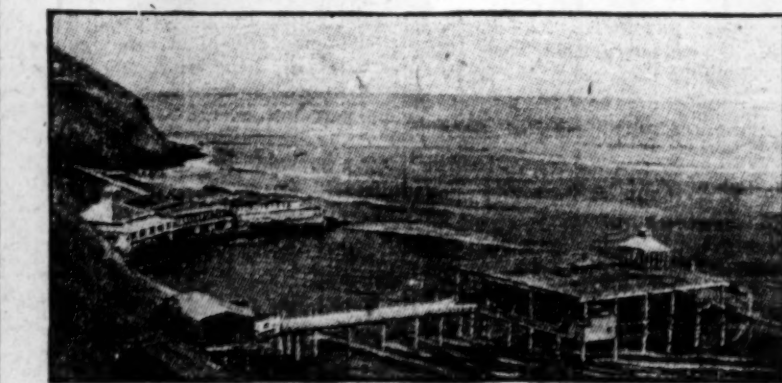
For the actual repair work, it has been decided to refit the old machine shop at Paraiso, now occupied temporarily by the first division, and by the American Cement Tile Manufacturing Company.

The first roofing for the Balboa terminals was laid on June 18, when forces of the American Cement Tile Manufacturing Company began operations on the north slope of the north half of the planing mill. Work on this slope began at the western end and advanced toward the east; the section was practically completed on June 24. Progress in this work is rapid; the three-foot slabs are hoisted to the roof by a donkey engine, and placed like shingles, grooves in their edges engaging the purlins and the adjoining slabs. Six box cars have been transferred from the regular freight service of the Panama railroad, to haul roofing from the company's manufacturing plant at

Paraiso to the various permanent buildings at the terminals.

The riveting of the erected framework for the planing mill was completed on June 24. Machinery foundations and the reinforced concrete flooring for the building are being advanced by forces of the second division, under the supervision of J. A. Close. Arrangements are being made to obtain on the isthmus motors for driving the machines in this building until the motors under order from the United States shall have been delivered and installed.

PERU HAS NUMBER OF FINE FASHIONABLE SHORE RESORTS



Chorrillos, Peru, beautiful, well-liked beach, convenient to residents of Lima and popular with them

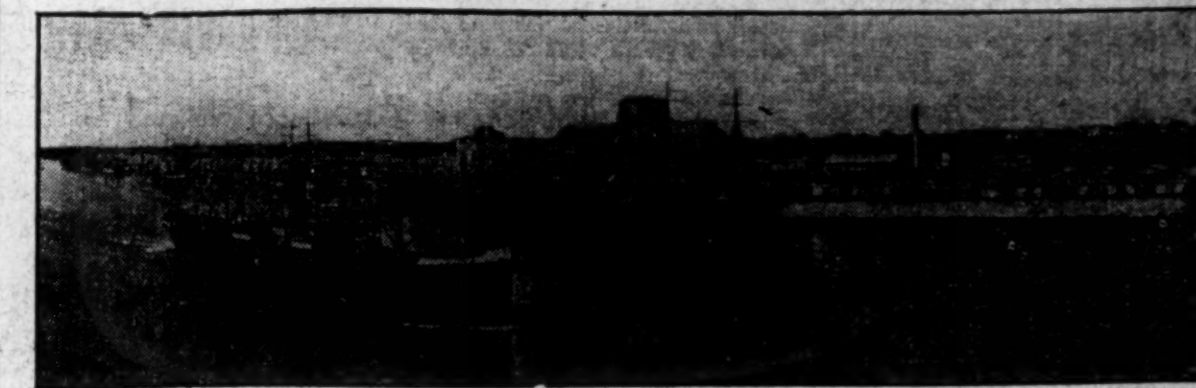
(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—Chorrillos, which at first was the humble abode of Indian fishermen, is one of the favorite resorts of the Limeros. At one time Chorrillos was the most favorably known bathing place on the South Pacific. It was reduced to ashes in January, 1881, and, though it has not now the popularity of former times, there is no lack of beautiful and even luxurious villas.

United with it by a long and broad esplanade flanked with pretty country houses is the town of Barranco. It is built on the edge of a cliff, and has beautiful and elegant villas surrounded by gardens. The descent to the baths is picturesque and pretty. The trees and the thick vegetation which cover the banks on each side lend to it a certain enchantment. For the convenience of those who take baths a hydraulic elevator has been placed there.

At 38 kilometres from Lima, comfortably reached by railway, is the bathing resort of Ancon, which is notably different from those to the south of Lima. Its beach is sandy, free from stones. The tide and waves are mild and smooth, so that it is a suitable bathing place for children. The form of the town, like that of all modern centers, is entirely regular, and as it is completely surrounded by arid fields it is very dry and for that reason it has a good climate. Of late Ancon has become very fashionable, and bids fair to replace Chorrillos in the favor of the public.

ROSARIOS COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE MAKES IT ARGENTINA'S SECOND CITY



Grain elevator on the waterfront of Rosario de Santa Fe, A. R., seen from the Parana river

PERU AND CHILE BOTH LOOK FOR RECONCILIATION

Negotiations Said to Have Passed Between the Two Governments Looking to Adjustment of Tacna-Arica Matter

PEOPLE EXPECT PEACE

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—Both here and in the Chilean capital it is persistently reported in the last few days that according to authoritative sources the prospects for an early reconciliation between Chile and Peru have suddenly brightened.

It is definitely asserted that quite recently confidential communications have been exchanged between the two governments the tenor of which, however, is guarded from the public with the utmost care.

While the general public and a large part of the press are not, apparently, inclined to change their attitude of reserve maintained ever since the standstill that came some months ago after a brilliant beginning, it is admitted that the signs today are more favorable than they have been for a long time.

It would cause no surprise in quarters usually well informed if this time something tangible came of the negotiations for an amicable understanding between the two countries on the Tacna-Arica controversy.

In connection with these optimistic reports interest is aroused by the protests of some of the Bolivian papers against the recent utterances in this capital of Dr. Lino Romero, the Bolivian boundary commissioner, who declared that the ideas of President-elect Montes of Bolivia as to the imperative necessity of giving back to Bolivia a port on the Pacific are purely personal.

The papers claim that, on the contrary, they reflect the general aspirations of the Bolivians.

CHILE'S FOREIGN MINISTER GIVEN JAPANESE HONOR

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile—In consideration of the services rendered by Don Carlos Morla Lynch, of the ministry of foreign relations, in the rapprochement between Japan and Chile, the Japanese minister, Senor Eki Hiroki, presented him with the cross of the Sacred Treasure conferred on him by the Emperor of Japan.

The ceremony was conducted according to Japanese ceremonial, the official being required to take three draughts of sake from a special silver cup, the persons assisting at the ceremony taking sake out of curiously fashioned crystal cups.

Cattle rearing is likewise one of the great industries of Santa Fe provinces, and Rosario is noted for its great annual cattle show.

In Argentine history Rosario is chiefly known by having been made the principal port of the confederated states by Urquiza in his struggle against the supremacy of Buenos Aires and it is since then, that is about 1834, that the rise of Rosario dates.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—It is reported from the Chaco region that the troops garrisoned there to protect the settlements from Indian raids have completed the construction of five wireless stations, 10 ordinary telegraphic stations and 500 miles of telegraph line. The sixth regiment of cavalry stationed in the Chaco has so far built 100 miles of the wagon road that is to connect the town of Saez Pena with Ft. General Lavalle.

FLORIANOPOLIS, San Catharina, Brazil—The telephone line between the colony of Esteves Junior and the town of Nova Trento has been opened to the public.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—A new banking institute has been founded here under the style of Banco del Comercio Minorista. The directorate of the bank is composed of prominent merchants.

SANTIAGO, Chile—It is announced that the government has accepted the proposition of the Japanese fisheries enterprise, operating on the coast of southern Chile, to sell fish and sea-food at low prices in exchange for exemption from taxes.

A movement is on foot in favor of passing a law aiming at the exclusion of Japanese immigration. The minister of public works has asked Congress for an appropriation for the preliminary studies of electrifying the first sections of the Chilean railroads.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—The president of the Guayaquil to Quito railway publishes a denial of the report that the railroad is in any way connected with the recently founded Ecuadorian Corporation, Ltd., or that the Ecuador Express Company can transfer to the latter its contract with the railroad.

PORTO ALEGRE, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil—The President of this state has transmitted to the federal authorities in Rio a memorandum of the Uruguayan consul relative to the project of establishing a direct steamer line between Montevideo and this port.

WORK BEGUN ON ANCON BUILDING

(Special to the Monitor)

ANCON, C. Z.—The erection of the steel framework for the permanent administration building, on a knoll on the north side of Ancon hill, overlooking the new Balboa townsite, began on June 20, and about a dozen of the columns for the exterior walls are now in place.

Some of the steel for this building was stored temporarily at the east end of the site for the foundry building of the Balboa terminals, awaiting the completion of track facilities at the administration building. It is to be removed before the end of the month and the space used for the storage of coke and pig iron, preparatory to the occupation of the foundry.

Further shipments of structural steel for the administration building are expected to arrive as fast as the erection force can handle the construction.

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OCEAN TO OCEAN HONDURAN ROAD AGAIN ADVISED

Interest Revived by Proposal to Build Small Mileage at Time with Money from the Taxes

(Special to the Monitor)

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—Interest in the projected Inter-oceanic railroad is being revived by a leading newspaper, which publishes a proposal for building the line with Honduran money in small sections of 8 or 10 miles each year.

Taxation of mineral zones and other taxes are advocated for securing the funds one third of which are to be supplied by the earnings of the railroad from Puerto Cortes to La Pimienta, which is all that was built of the projected Inter-oceanic years ago.

Attention is called to the fact that both Costa Rica and Nicaragua constructed part of their system with national funds. The article is attracting considerable attention, especially in view of the recent discussion of a possible United States protectorate in Central America.

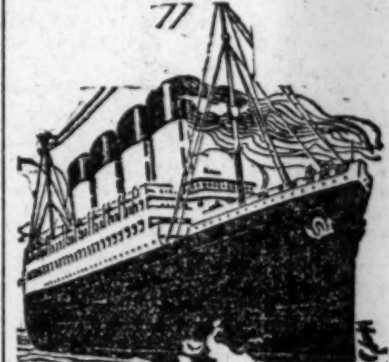
BRAZIL TO GIVE BACK THE CROWN

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—That the government of the United States of Brazil shall immediately surrender the imperial crown of the former monarchy to the representative of the House of Braganza is the verdict of federal courts just published.

Much and widely divergent comment is heard on this decision.

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Knights Templars' Origin and Growth in America Reviewed

New York Originated Triennial Conclaves, Recurrences of Which Are Important Events in Masonry and Are Guideposts of the Order's Progress and Achievements

CENTENNIAL FOR NEXT CONCLAVE CITY

SINGULARLY brilliant as a spectacle, deeply impressive for the fraternal message it disseminates, the recurring triennial gathering of Knights Templars of the United States is an invaluable prize to the community which secures the conclave.

Denver's preparation for the reception of the thousands of sir knights to be in attendance at the grand encampment of Knights Templars of the United States of America evidences that the thirty-second conclave is to be on a scale of unsurpassed magnitude and magnificence. The grand commandery

following were elected to continue in office until the third Thursday in September, A. D. 1919:

First Grand Officers

The list of officers chosen for the grand encampment in 1916 gives second place to a Bostonian, Thomas Smith Webb. The following were the officers: DeWitt Clinton, New York, grand master; Thomas Smith Webb, Boston, deputy grand master; Henry Fowle, Boston, general grand generalissimo; Ezra Ames, Albany, general grand captain general; the Rev. Paul Dean, Boston, general grand prelate; Martin Hoffman, New York, general grand senior warden; John Carlisle, Providence, general grand junior warden; Peter Grinnell, Providence, general grand treasurer; John J. Loring, Boston, general grand recorder; Thomas Lowndes, New York, general grand warden; John Snow, Providence, general grand standard bearer; Jonathan Schieffelin, New York, general grand sword bearer.

The members of the general grand encampment, as it was then termed, adjourned the June meeting to come together again in September, 1919. Statistics have it that at the time there were about 500 Knights Templars in the United States. The order grew slowly, and in 1848, 32 years after the first encampment, the number of Templars was estimated at about 1200. The membership at the time of the Chicago grand encampment, three years ago, was computed to be 199,250.

A few days hence it will be known where the centennial conclave for 1916 is to be held. The commonwealth of New York is expected to put several leading cities in the field for the honor, and it is likely to go there. Since the first conclave of the grand encampment in 1816 New York city has, however, repeatedly been so favored, and may therefore be considered out of the race.

The 31 triennial conclaves preceding Denver were held as follows: New York city 1816, 1819, 1826, 1829; Baltimore, 1832; Washington, D. C., 1835; Boston 1838; New York, 1841; New Haven, Conn., 1844; Columbus, O., 1847; Boston, 1850; Lexington, Ky., 1853; Hartford,



FRANK L. NAGLE
Grand commander for Massachusetts and Rhode Island

of Colorado is the host for the occasion. Tuesday's grand parade is looked forward to with highest anticipation. Recollection of Chicago's splendid outpouring of both marchers and spectators, three years ago, has spurred Denver to attempt its utmost in the way of hospitality.

As commandery after commandery will pass in review before Grand Master William Bromwell Melish and his staff, onlookers are apt to reflect on the remarkable growth of Templar Masonry in America. The more interesting is the study of what the order has accomplished when it is considered that the next grand encampment, in 1916, will mark the centennial of the triennial conclaves. Plans are already formulating for making this future event the matchless gem in the diadem of Knights Templars' gatherings where the 32 other "jewels," including Denver, have successively been of luster above the triennial conclave that went before.

It is the expectation that the conclave to follow Denver will be held in New York state. While American Templary began in Boston, it was in New York that the grand encampment of Knights Templars of the United States was organized in June, 1816. The record of the forming of the body shows that "At a convention held at Mass' Hall in the city of New York, consisting of Delegates or Knights Companions from eight Councils and Encampments of Knights Templar and Appendant Orders, viz.: Boston Encampment, Boston; St. John's Encampment, Providence; Ancient Encampment, New York; Temple Encampment, Albany; Montgomery Encampment, Stillwater; St. Paul's Encampment, Newburyport;



GEORGE W. VALLERY
Chairman of triennial committee

Newport Encampment, Newport; Darius Encampment, Portland; a constitution was adopted and ratified. It is further told that "The General Grand Encampment then proceeded to the choice of officers and the

HEAD OF AMERICAN SIR KNIGHTS



Sir Knight William Bromwell Melish, grand master grand encampment Knights Templars, U. S. A.

cisco, 1808; Henry Bates Stoddard, Bryan, Tex., 1901; George Mayhew Moulton, Chicago, 1901; Henry W. Rugg, Providence, R. I., 1907; William Bromwell Melish, Cincinnati, O., 1910.

State Follows State

Precedence of the grand commanderies of states and territories is based on the dates of respective organization. Massachusetts and Rhode Island form one grand commandery, and stand at the head of the list with organization date as May 6, 1805. New York comes next with 1814 as the organization year.

Virginia entered the commandery phalanx in 1823, to be followed by Vermont in 1824. In 1826 Knights Templars organized New Hampshire, and Connecticut joined the grand commandery ranks in 1827. Ohio did not organize a grand commandery until 1847, and then followed: Kentucky, 1847; Maine, 1852; Pennsylvania, 1854; Indiana, 1854; Indiana, 1854; Texas, 1855; Mississippi, 1857; Michigan, 1857; Illinois, 1857.

California's admission to the grand commandery ranks dates from 1858. The year 1859 saw Tennessee and Wisconsin join. New Jersey, Georgia, Missouri and Alabama arrived in 1860. Louisiana and Iowa in 1864; Minnesota in 1865.

No grand commandery was organized between 1865 and 1868, when Kansas sir knights entered the lists. From then the remaining states and territories organized as follows: Maryland, 1871; Nebraska, 1871; Arkansas, 1872; West Virginia, 1874; Colorado, 1876; North Carolina, 1881; South Dakota, 1884; Oregon, 1887; Washington, 1887; Wyoming, 1888; Montana, 1888; North Dakota, 1890; Arizona, 1893; Florida, 1895; Indian territory, 1895; District of Columbia, 1896; Oklahoma territory, 1896; New Mexico, 1901; Idaho, 1904; South Carolina, 1907; Utah, 1910.

Although some sections were late in organizing grand commanderies, it is, however, the fact that Knights Templarism was active in such commonwealths before organization became effective. Illinois, for instance, did not organize until 1857, yet before that year four encampments of Knights Templars were held in the state. In other commonwealths similar interest prevailed in Templar Masonry before effective state organization of the respective sir knights came about.

While the number of Knights Templars enrolled three years ago was 199,250, fol-



JOHN A. GEROW
Grand recorder Knights Templars

lowing the triennial conclave at Chicago the membership increased to 209,639, according to the 1912 proceedings of the Grand Commandery of California.

Beginnings Sketched

Since Templar Masonry is a recognized American institution, as shown in these

conclaves, these now constitute the chief outward sign as to how this fraternal organization has made its impress on modern thought and action. In the New England Craftsman, devoted to the interests of Freemasonry, there occurs in the July issue the following: "The wonderful growth of the order of Masonic Knights Templar is the more and more evident as succeeding triennial conclaves of the grand encampment of the United States occur."

"No view emphasizes the magnitude of the growth more strongly than a comparison of the great multitude of marching sir knights who now appear triennially, with the humble beginning of Templar Masonry, 144 years ago, when three or four members of the lodge of St. Andrew, Boston, who had somehow become possessed of the royal arch degree, with the assistance of three or four British soldiers, who were in Boston for the purpose of maintaining the authority of the British sovereign, established the first Royal Arch lodge on the western continent. These foreign brethren brought more than the royal arch degree, they brought a knowledge of Templar Masonry. The record of the lodge Aug. 28, 1769, tells us, they advanced William Davis, a British soldier, to the 'Steps of Excellence, Sup. Excellt Royal Arch and Kt. Templar.'"

"This unpretentious incident in Boston was the beginning of the great organization which now extends from one end of our land to the other and whose more than 200,000 members are loyally marching under the banner of Christian knighthood."

The record of the meeting of Aug. 28, 1769, the photographic reproduction of which the Monitor presents herewith through the courtesy of the New England Craftsman, is considered one of the most notable Masonic records in existence. Hughan, the noted Masonic historian of England, says that "this minute contains the earliest known reference in the world to the degree of a Masonic Knight Templar." For years it was supposed that this record was also the record of the first meeting held by the Royal Arch lodge. But a few years ago the record of another and earlier meeting was found on a loose sheet, and this sheet is now attached to the book in its proper place.

Early Work Recorded

The Temple degree was conferred in the Royal Arch lodge until Dec. 3, 1794, when the last record of the degree was entered. A notice of a meeting, mentioning the appearance of the degree has it that "this is the oldest plate with the unmistakable Templar emblems upon it of any we know of in America. The Triangle, tapers and emblems of mortality, are arranged precisely, as may be seen by any person who has the right to be admitted into an Asylum of Knights Templars at the present time, and illustrates, to this extent, the manner in which the order of Knight Templar was conferred in Boston at and before the period of its being engraved."

While the working of the earlier degree in St. Andrew's chapter ceased in 1794, this fact is taken by Knights Templars to signify that Masons were beginning to realize the fuller importance of having a distinct organization for the further cultivation of Templarism. The records of St. Andrew's chapter give many hints as to the changes going on in the transition period before the conferring of the order of the Temple was confined to the jurisdiction of regularly organized, encampments or commanderies.

Commemorative exercises in observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island were held at a special conclave in Masonic Temple, Boston, May 24, 1905. The grand commander of the grand commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island at that time was Dana J. Flanders. There has been no occasion when Knights Templars showed themselves to better advantage than when

the centennial celebration took place in the city where Templarism was earliest established and where ever since it has had a flourishing growth. The present grand commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is Frank L. Nagle, who by virtue of being the grand commander of the pioneer commandery in the United States is referred to as the senior grand commander of the state organizations, and who has been designated as chief marshal of the second division in the pageant of Aug. 12.

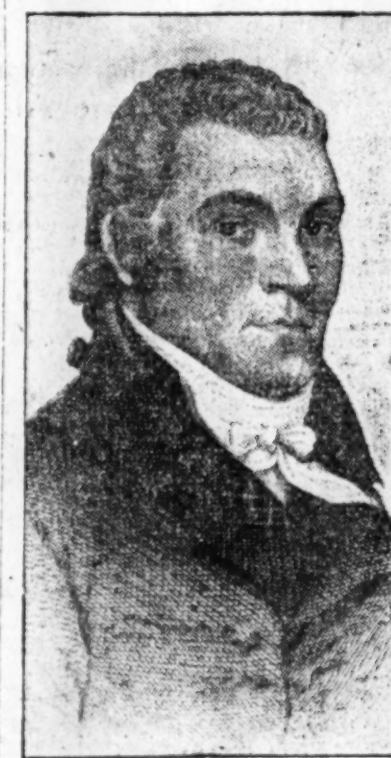
The numerical strength of the various grand commanderies in the United States may be fairly calculated on the basis of what obtained at the Chicago conclave. At that time the relative positions of the five largest grand commanderies were, Pennsylvania, 20,982; New York, 20,542; Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 16,529; Illinois, 15,043; Ohio, 14,414.

Middle West Active

Organized less than 50 years ago, the grand commandery of Illinois is a striking illustration of the rapid growth of the order in the middle West. The adaptability of Templarism to modern ways and usages is made manifest by the formation of what is known as a "daylight" commandery, St. Cecilia commandery. This is the most recent "dispensation" of William Leslie Sharp, grand commander of the grand commandery of Illinois, and is for the purpose of providing "knighthood" accommodations for Masons in professions such as newspaper work, theatricals or music, and such others as may be occupied in a way to prevent them from attending the evening sessions.

Since 1837, when James V. Z. Blaney became the first grand commander of the grand commandery of Illinois there has been a succession of noted sir knights of the state occupying the position of grand commander. The Masonic career of the present incumbent, Grand Commander William Leslie Sharp, is an object lesson in Knight Templarism. Sir Knight Sharp has not only held the most important Knights Templars' offices within his own territory, but he was the treasurer of the triennial committee in 1904, and also of the conclave that assembled at Saratoga.

As the state which furnished the present grand master of the triennial encampment of Knights Templars, Ohio centers considerable of the interest in all that concerns the organization: William Bromwell Melish of Cincinnati began his noteworthy Knights Templars career years ago and at the Denver triennial conclave of 1892 he started as an officer



THOMAS SMITH WEBB
First deputy grand master

in the conclave by being elected grand junior warden.

On May 31, 1913, the total membership of the grand commandery of Knights Templars of Ohio was 16,639. The increase for the past three years is 2225. Henry Schaefer, of Toledo, O., is the present grand commander of the state. Ohio has 65 subordinate commanderies. Mt. Vernon commandery is No. 1, and William J. Reese was the first Scottish Mason made in the state and knighted in Mt. Vernon commandery May 22, 1830. The first grand commander was Michael Z. Kreider, 1843-44, when the grand encampment was founded in Ohio.

Ohio Advance Traced

As a means for knowing how the grand encampment of Ohio came into existence the record of Mt. Vernon commandery throws an illuminating light on Knights Templars' affairs of the period. It is learned, for instance, that in answer to a petition signed by two Knights Templars, John Snow and Frederick A. Curtis, and five Royal Arch Masons, James Kilbourne, Chester Griswold, Chauncey Barker, Levi Pinney and Mark Seely, a dispensation was issued by Thomas Smith Webb, of Boston, deputy general grand master of the United States. It is believed that at the time John Snow and Frederick Curtis were the only Templars in Ohio. In obedience to a summons by Deputy General Grand Master Webb these two men met with the former at Worthington, on March 15, 1818. This was the beginning of Mt. Vernon commandery, No. 1.

In 1855, Ohio had 13 encampments with a membership of 607. The convention that organized the grand commandery of the state, on Oct. 24, 1843, met at Lancaster, Michael Z. Kreider presiding. The first officers elected according to the record, were as follows: Michael Z. Kreider, Lancaster, grand master; G. D.

Boston Scene of Initial Ceremony Where Records Show Institution Dating from Advancement of British Soldier to Knight's Degree Before Revolutionary War

NEW ENGLAND FIRST WITH COMMANDERY

Hine, Massillon, deputy grand master; Isaac C. Copelen, Cincinnati, grand generalissimo; J. N. Burr, Mt. Vernon, grand captain-general; John Barney, Worthington, grand prelate; John Evans, Cincinnati, grand senior warden; Kimball Porter, Wooster, grand junior warden; A. D. Bigelow, Newark, grand treasurer; B. F. Smith, Mt. Vernon, grand recorder; B. Latham, Columbus, grand standard bearer; Ezra Griswold, Delaware, grand sword bearer; J. P. Westell, Massillon, grand warden; the Rev. R. Punshon, Cincinnati, chaplain.

Information obtainable shows there were no more than 102 Knights Templars in Ohio in 1843, two years after the

D. C., Dec. 1, 1835. The commandery was organized at Galveston during the winter of 1846-47. The first grand encampment of Texas was held at San Antonio, Jan. 18, 1855. The state now has 63 commanderies with a membership of 5839.

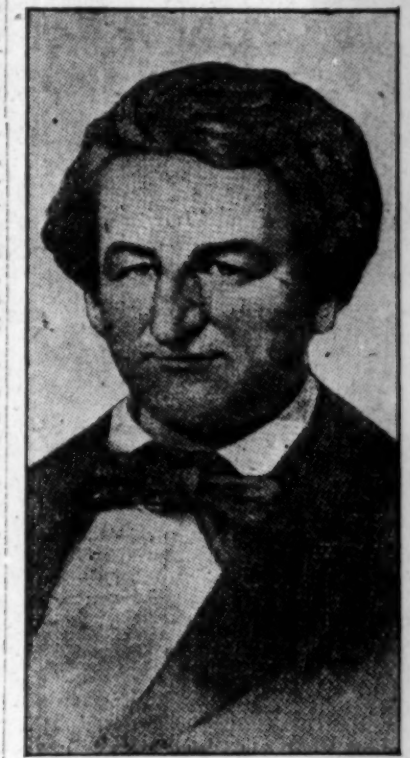
The grand commander of the grand commandery of Texas is J. Jeff Davis, with headquarters at Galveston. The annals of the commandery show how in the early days it was an unusual thing for sir knights to travel many miles on horseback in order to attend the meetings.

Denver Has Conclave

With all that may be said bearing on the historic development of Knights Templarism in the United States, present attention naturally centers on the Denver conclave and what it has in store. That city is now to be honored as other important American cities have been honored in the past. Besides, the officers of the thirty-first triennial conclave are about to conclude their tasks.

Those who are now to relinquish their three years' labor are the following: William Bromwell Melish, Cincinnati, grand master; Arthur MacArthur, Troy, N. Y., deputy grand master; W. Frank Pierce, San Francisco, grand generalissimo; Lee S. Smith, Pittsburgh, grand captain-general; Joseph K. Orr, Atlanta, Ga., grand senior warden; Jehiel W. Chamberlin, St. Paul, Minn., grand junior warden; the Rev. John M. Walden, Cincinnati, grand prelate; H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn., grand treasurer; John Archibald Gerow, Detroit, Mich., grand recorder; Leonidas P. Newby, Knightstown, Ind., grand standard bearer; Frederick C. Thayer, Waterville, Me., grand sword bearer; Hutson B. Colman, Kalamazoo, Mich., grand warden; Henry M. Boykin, Richmond, Va., grand captain of the guard.

Pursuant to the general policy of advancing the deputy grand master to the highest office, the grand encampment at Denver is expected to choose Arthur MacArthur grand master of the Knights Templars of the United States. This will tend to make the centennial celebration in 1916 particularly interesting as an



MICHAEL Z. KREIDER
First head of Ohio grand commandery, 1843 and 1844

forming of the grand encampment. No state, however, has displayed a more steady growth in Knights Templars organization than Ohio. In 1893 there were in the commonwealth 52 commanderies, these increasing to 65, in 1913. The membership has more than doubled in the past 20 years.

The officers of the grand commandery of Ohio at present are as follows: Henry Schaefer, Toledo, grand commander; Campbell M. Voorhees, Columbus, deputy grand commander; Nelson Williams, Hamilton, grand generalissimo; Robert T. Whitaker, Defiance, grand captain-general; George H. Knight, Springfield, grand senior warden; William B. Baldwin, Akron, grand junior warden; the Rev. John M. Walden, Cincinnati, grand prelate; Lafayette Lytle, Toledo, grand treasurer; John Nelson Bell, Dayton, grand recorder; Michael L. Finnell, Osborne, grand standard bearer; Jacob H. Bromwell, Cincinnati, grand sword bearer; Thomas Jones, Cleveland, grand warden; George S. McGuire, Marion, grand captain of the guard.

Knights Fare West

Although in any cursory estimate of the growth of the Knights Templars' organization specific reference must be made to certain localities, this by no means can be taken as proof that a no less sturdy development has taken place in other sections. Expansion and effective work of Knights Templars in the United States is to be met with everywhere.

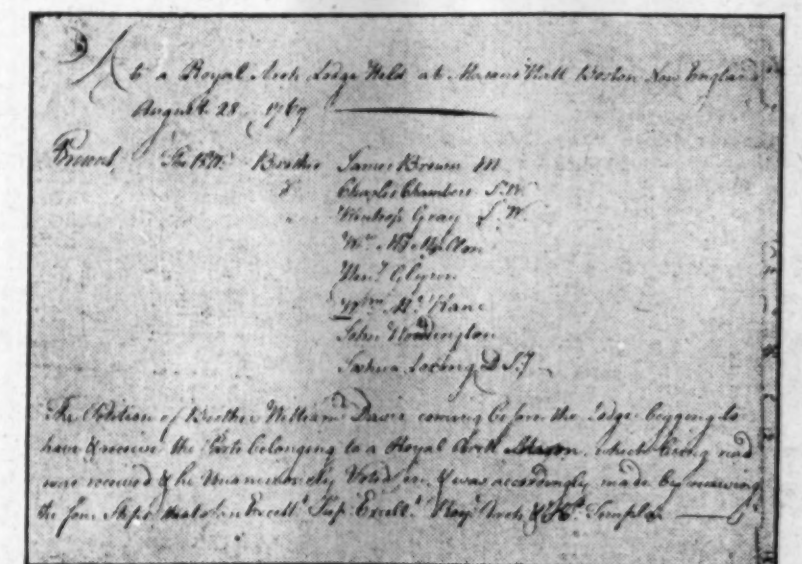
Some interesting figures are presented by Texas. San Felipe de Austin commandery No. 1 was the first Knights Templars body organized in the state. This commandery was formed in pursuance of a charter that had been obtained from the general grand encampment of the United States, held at Washington,



J. J. DAVIS
Grand Commander of Texas Knights Templars

event to be observed fittingly in the state of New York, the home of the next grand master, and the place where the first triennial conclave was held, almost a hundred years ago.

EARLY ROYAL ARCH LODGE RECORD



Facsimile records original lodge of St. Andrew session, in Boston, establishing Templar Knighthood in America

Minute of St. Andrew lodge session reads: "At a Royal Arch lodge held at Masons hall, Boston, New England, Aug. 28, 1769, present the R. W. Brother James Brown, M.; Charles Chambers, S. W.; Winthrop Gray, J. W.; William McMillon, Henry Glynn, William McKane, John Worthington, Joshua Loring, D. Secretary; the petition of Brother William Davis coming before the lodge begging to have & receive the parts belonging to a Royal Arch Mason, which being read was received & he unanimously voted in, & was accordingly made by receiving the four steps, that of an Excellt, Sup. Excellt I, Royl Arch & Kt. Templar."

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

HOUSE GOWN IN EMPIRE STYLE

With elbow or long sleeves

THE house gown in empire style is always a pretty one. This one takes graceful lines, and, while it is as simple as a negligee, it has a trimmer, more dressy effect. It is finished with an open neck and rolling collar almost as a matter of course, for such is the prevailing style.

The skirt is cut in four pieces. The blouse is a simple one with a tuck over each shoulder. The shaping at the waist line gives the whole gown a smart and distinctive effect. When the sleeves are made long, they are gathered into plain bands.

All sorts of pretty materials can be used for such a gown. At this season, voile is especially to be desired, challis is none too warm for some women and there are many cotton broche fabrics that are charming, while the standard fabrics are always in use.

For the medium size, the gown will require 9 yards of material 27, 6 yards 36 or 4 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming and 1/2 yard 18 or 21 for the collar and cuffs. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the gown (7896) is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

If clothes are soaked over night the labor of washing will be greatly lightened by adding one teaspoonful of pure ammonia to each tub of water.

HOME-MADE MOPS WORK WELL

Girl's kitchenette troubles vanished at once

WHEN I first started in a wee little flat," said a bachelor girl lately, "I dreaded the thought of washing up the dishes. It was necessary, owing to the nature of the business in which I was engaged, that my hands should be soft and white and my nails well cared for and polished, and how was this possible, I asked, if they were obliged to be plunged in hot, greasy water at least twice a day?

"I hoped I had solved the difficulty when I saw a bundle of mops hanging outside a shop. I went in and bought a couple; but, alas, in a short while they had become greasy and worn out, and I had to spend precious minutes in keeping scraps of woolly stuff from running down the drainpipes.

"Then I thought I had better try some home-made mops, and so delightful was the result that now in my kitchenette there is a row of these useful articles, some big, some little, but all, according to size and material, especially suited to the purposes they are called upon to fulfill.

"Supposing you want a mop for washing up the dishes and teacups. Take a stick—a child's hoop stick is just the thing—some pieces of old cotton or

woolen stuff and a piece of fine string. The hoop stick tapers toward one end and finishes in a knob, and the first thing you do is to cut three little circles of linen and tie them over this lump to form a wad.

"Then cut a strip of linen 24 inches long and 12 inches wide. Double this with the long edges slightly overlapping in the center and notch it deeply along both folded edges. Wind this around the stick. Tie firmly; then pull the top strips over the lower ones. Bind some string above the head of the mop and brush with liquid glue. Make a skewer red, run it through the end of the stick, pass a piece of string through, tie in a loop and your mop is finished.

"Longer handled mops for dusting ceilings, walls and pictures can be made from discarded broomsticks, with strips of notched serge or some other strong materials for heads. Worn chamois skins make fine heads for window cleaning mops.

"The mops will last much longer if they are thoroughly washed every week, either by standing them in a bowl of boiling soda water or popping them into the boiler after the clothes have been taken out."—*Janessville Recorder.*

GUIDE FOR THE DRESSMAKER

Coming color and style effects

WITH the earliest fashion items for spring came whispers of a new style influence, but they were vague and went no further than a general reference to "far eastern tendencies."

Then the costumes of the play, "The Yellow Jacket," began to be talked of as typical of a coming vogue of oriental styles and we saw mandarin coats and hats with nodding single feathers. This seemed so well authenticated that the gorgeous fabrics and colors of the Chinese and even many of their gold and colored embroideries were seen, and it seemed that the Chinese influence would become a fact. Then, all at once, it seemed to decline, and we saw an apparent revival of the cubist.

An understanding of the real fact of the matter is of value to the dressmaker, as it points the way to the style features and the fabrics and trimmings which will really be used in the coming season, says the Philadelphia North American.

The Chinese costume, especially the mandarin and high-class models, are straight in line and not at all indicative of the figure silhouette; and as soon as fashion discovered this, the Chinese influence fell off. In the mean time, however, there had been an enormous amount of money put into fabrics and trimmings to accord with this mode, and this was used to swing the vogue toward the styles which would make these fabrics possible, and the Japanese took the place of the Chinese.

The fundamental difference between these two lies in the fact that the Chinese is straight and the Japanese is draped. We are not over-particular nowadays about adhering strictly to conventional lines; therefore, we shall see a great many incongruous, but nevertheless very charming, features which are not at all Japanese, but, in the main, the styles will follow at least the general idea of the Japanese in effect and color for the coming fall and winter.

The best guide for the dressmaker will be the use of full, long line draperies, arranged to follow the figure not swathed to make it outline.

Minor details will probably be the continuance of the long or kimono skoul-

der and the use of long, full wraps and mantles of thin or elaborate material. The use of the Japanese sash, and the flat bow in the back is already a fact in Paris, Vienna and London. Japanese full dress shows voluminous, softly flowing trained effects, following the outline of the figure from hips to knee, though not tightly swathed. The use of elaborate and elegant materials for linings and in turned-over effects, and in loose, unfashioned models, is also apparent.

As to materials, the most gorgeous and richly colored styles will be used, as many of the futurist patterns are quite in order, as well as many plain colors. Study any of the illustrations of Japanese ladies, and the coming color and style effects will be at once apparent and will give the dressmaker a useful hint for the future.

BOTTLE SETS

Sets of bottles in leather cases should prove attractive to the traveler, says the St. Louis Republic. There are four in a case, and they can be used for scent and so forth. In order to tell at a glance what each bottle contains without taking it out of the case, the stoppers are made of different colored enamels—pink, blue, green and mauve. The case is round and divided into four by-pieces of leather, so that the bottles may not knock together and be broken. The lid fits firmly over and fastens securely with a strap.

EASY CHEESE DISH

Here's a very easy cheese dish: Prepare neat little pieces of toast, and butter them. For four persons, break three eggs into a saucepan, beat up quickly and set over a moderate fire. Add a little pepper and salt to the eggs, but no milk or butter. When they are just about scrambled scrape up well from the pan and stir in a dessertspoonful or so of Parmesan or any grated cheese; add a dash of cayenne pepper, heap up lightly on the hot buttered toast and serve.—*Chicago Journal.*

TRUCK HANDY IN THE HOUSEHOLD

NUMEROUS uses have been found for a truck made of a thick board, measuring 1 by 2 feet, with the addition of four casters. It is generally occupied in holding a heavy kitchen tank, but it is also useful in moving heavy articles from one room to another, and in order to save the strain of carrying when house-cleaning, smaller furnishings can be piled on the truck and taken out of the way. If a truck is wanted more for a carrier than for another purpose, a neatly painted box could take the place of the board. A large screw eye in one end of the board is used to insert the poker or to tie a string when pulling the truck around.—*Woman's Home Companion.*

TRIED RECIPES

SUDITHA (A RECIPE OF THE POLISH JEWS)

COOK one pint gooseberries; mash and strain them. Add two beaten eggs and sugar to taste. Have ready a mold of vanilla ice cream frozen, scoop out the center, fill it with this, freeze it again and turn out on a dish. This is a good and a little known combination.

FRENCH NUT PUDDING

Chop four ounces shelled and blanched filberts or pecans; add four ounces sugar and cook until brown, but not burned. Add one half pint milk and a spoon vanilla. The nuts must be pounded before adding to the rest. Mix yolks of eight eggs with five ounces sugar, add the nuts, etc., and one pint boiling cream. Stir until smooth, grain and freeze two hours. Serve with a cold custard sauce.

GOLEVA (GREECE)

Boil one quart milk; add one pint cooked barley, one half cup each washed raisins and currants, one cup chopped raw apples and nutmeg, sugar and cinnamon to taste. Cook 30 minutes and serve hot.

APPLE SHORTCAKE

Half a cup butter, half a cup lard, one cup sugar, two eggs, two cups flour, one cup stewed apples, one level teaspoon soda dissolved in the apples, one teaspoon baking powder, one cup seeded raisins, one teaspoon each cinnamon and cloves. Bake in a moderate oven.—*San Francisco Call.*

APPLE JELLY

Few people realize that the apple jelly of commerce is often made from the skins and cores produced at the evaporating establishments. Indeed, these are really the choice elements in a really good apple jelly as it should be made.

To make apple jelly wash apples and slice them without removing skin or seeds. Barely cover the fruit with water and cook slowly until the apples are very tender. Drain them through a jelly bag over night. To one pint of juice allow a pound of granulated sugar. Let the juice come to a boil before adding the sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then boil rapidly until the jelly point is reached; put in tumblers and cover with waxed paper, or tin covers may be used, but are not by any means so desirable as the waxed paper.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

FISH LOAF

To one cup of minced cooked fish add 1 1/2 cups of mashed potatoes, one half cup grated cheese, one tablespoon of butter, two beaten yolks of eggs, two teaspoonsful of lemon juice cream or a sauce to moisten. Make a mound on dish, and add two tablespoons of grated cheese to six tablespoons of crumbs seasoned. Cover mound and bake.

By omitting the potato this may be used as a filling for peppers or tomatoes.—*Portland Express and Advertiser.*

MAKING SEAMS IN SILK GOWNS

Great care needed to prevent their pulling out

COMPLAINTS are frequently made that silk dresses do not wear well, and the large number seen where the silk is pulling out at the seams bears out the statement, but much may be done in making up silk to prevent its short time for usefulness.

In these days of narrow skirts there is a hard strain on the seams, and particular care should be taken, first, with the machine needle, which should be as fine as is permissible to carry the silk thread used, and with no touch of bluntness, for a large or blunt needle will pucker or draw out the threads, which will cause the silk to pull away from the seams and wear out quickly. The same is true of the pins used, and some of the best dressmaking establishments allow no pins to be used except the slender, sharp-pointed black ones.

Either French seams or lap seams are strongly recommended, not only for the correct finish they furnish for the wrong side of a garment, but because they relieve the strain on the seam.

Over-heated irons will crack silk, and in pressing plaiting if care is used that the iron is only moderately warm the silk will wear much longer and it is well to avoid touching an iron of even

FERNS, FANS AND WATER LILIES

Features of three dainty porch luncheons

AROUND the edge of the porch were suspended fern balls and hanging baskets filled with trailing vines and ferns, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion, in describing a fern luncheon. In one corner of the porch was a fern-covered rockery and spring, which was made by building up a mound of stones and sticking the crevices full of ferns. In one side of the mound a hole was left, in which was placed a wide-mouthed crock, cleverly concealed with ferns. This was filled with lemonade. By the side of this artificial spring hung a gourd dipper, from which the guests could help themselves.

In the center of the table was a box made of birch bark and filled with maidenhair ferns; sprays of maidenhair and asparagus ferns were scattered here and there over the white cloth, and at each place stood a tiny vase of birch bark filled with ferns. The place cards were decorated with sprays of ferns. Creamed green peas were served in pale green paper cases, a cucumber salad was served on lettuce leaves, fried young chicken was garnished with parsley, and cream cheese balls were served in little parsley nests or baskets. The ice cream, accompanied by white cake, came in on plates wreathed with ferns, and green-and-white mints followed in small fern-decorated boxes.

Fan Luncheon—A quantity of the cheap yet picturesque Japanese fans were purchased and effectively placed. Flower holders were made by taking large palm-leaf fans and soaking them in water until they became pliable; then they were

bent into cornucopia shape. A small flower holder or vase of water was thrust into each of these pockets and then the holders, filled with flowers and ferns or trailing vines, were hung upon the walls of the porch. A woven grass fan was soaked in water until pliable, then bent into basket form and the edges tacked together with a few stitches to hold it in shape. This was filled with flowers and ferns, and used as a centerpiece from which radiated narrow pale green ribbons, to the ends of which were attached tiny Japanese fans on which the guests' names had been written. The menu was the regulation luncheon menu suited to the season. The ices were served in paper cases, all around the sides of which were glued little Japanese fans, and the bonbons were in little receptacles made from paper fans of the folding sort, the two ends of which were brought together and laced with ribbon.

Water-Lily Decorations—In the center of the table was a circular mirror the frame of which was completely concealed by moss and water lilies. In the center of the mirror was a little birch-bark canoe filled with pink and white lilies, with a few leaves, and over the mirror were placed a few single buds, blossoms and leaves as if growing. A single water lily floated in a glass finger bowl at each plate. The place cards were little scenes of lily ponds mounted on one end of oblong cards, and thin green paper doilies cut in the shape of water-lily pads were used under the glasses and plates. There was lemonade to drink. The ices were served in pink-and-white cases made to represent water lilies, with yellow ice cream to form the yellow centers.

LIGHTING FIXTURES IN A HOME

Their arrangement a matter of much importance

LIGHTING fixtures are one of the most important factors in home planning, and deserve a great deal of careful study if the home is to be the well-appointed, cheerful, harmonious place that is every one's ideal.

This whole subject ought to be discussed and decided with the architect when the plans are drawn, says Suburban Life, for the placing of outlets, both for gas and electricity, costs but little when the house is being put up, but is an expensive thing to correct after the work has been finished.

Go over the plan of each room and think out carefully where you want the fixed lights, not forgetting a liberal supply of receptacles for attaching flexible cords for portable lamps and other devices.

When the necessary outlets for the regular lighting and the plug receptacles have been provided, map out a plan of switch control, placing the switches where they are most naturally sought for. All the principal rooms should be provided with wall switches, which are preferably placed at the side of the entrance door at about the height of the door knob.

The next important step before the purchase of the fixtures should be the computing of how much light is to be used in each room in the house. It has all been figured out just how much electricity or gas should be used for rooms of certain proportions, and this entire amount may be subdivided through as many fixtures as you please, or used all in one. The lighting companies in any large city will supply this information.

Such careful study of the individual lighting problem will more than be repaid when the house is finished; for often more lights than are actually necessary are used and frequently a whole room could be lighted more effectively and economically with one fixture than with several.

The selection of fixtures is important from two points of view—the utilitarian

and the decorative. It is a generally accepted principle of decorative art that the decoration must not interfere with the use of the article to which it is applied. The fact must never be lost sight of that a lighting fixture is, first of all, a piece of mechanism, and while it should be artistic in design and more or less decorative, according to individual taste, yet it should be so constructed that it carries the lights in a way to illuminate the room to the best possible advantage.

As the fixtures are a fixed part of decoration, they naturally follow decorative styles, and so we have "period" fixtures to go with "period" furnishings. Those in most common use in modern decoration are the English, Dutch, French, colonial and mission styles, each with its own particular characteristics, which show themselves in motives that distinguish them one from the other.

The general characteristic of English fixtures is sturdiness. Gothic architecture, so much used in England, left its trace on the fixture designs, so that the buttress, conventionalized animal heads and figures, shields and armors and the alternating large and small ribs of the Sheffield were all typical of English "period" fixtures. The Dutch, also sturdy in character, is far more simple, and very little superficial decoration is used on fixtures belonging to this period. For the most part, the Dutch or Flemish fixtures that are in most general use today are the hall lantern, the newel-post light, and the dining-room or library dome, but there are wonderfully beautiful Flemish chandeliers of simple, light design that are charming when appropriately used.

The French fixtures have many motives, typical of the radically different periods of French history.

The colonial style is one of the favorite types for its simple beauty and because it lends itself so perfectly to any scheme of decoration. There are three divisions of colonial—the New England, which is perhaps the best known and most used in this country, the Dutch and the French, each reflecting the characteristics of the colonists' mother countries. The New England colonial is chaste and almost austere in its simplicity, but the glassware that such fixtures carry gives them an atmosphere of the quaint old days.

The mission style which, with the colonial, may be called the only true American "period," is one of the best known and most used, particularly in the bungalow type of dwelling. These fixtures are severely simple, practically devoid of ornament and harmonize well with any decorative plan that carries out the mission idea.

But "period" fixtures must be properly used as well as properly selected. For instance, a French design, is only for a room whose furnishings are either strictly of the French period or else of so dainty a nature that French fixtures will harmonize with them. The same thing is true of the colonial. The English or early Flemish chandelier needs a beamed ceiling, and mission fixtures are best used with mission decoration.

For renovating an iron bedstead that has become shabby looking, the following method is very good, says a New York Press contributor. First rub all the iron parts over with a cloth dipped in paraffin. Then with a brush and a can of white enamel paint all over the bed; then let it dry, and your bedstead will look like new.

MANTLES FLARE

The newest mantles for both afternoon and evening wear have a decided flare at the bottom, others hang perfectly straight, but never, says Vogue, by any chance, are they caught in at the knees. They are made to fasten with buttons and ornamental fastenings which are rarely used, but are worn wrapped about the hips and half slipping from the shoulders.

IRON BEDSTEADS

For renovating an iron bedstead that has become shabby looking, the following method is very good, says a New York Press contributor. First rub all the iron parts over with a cloth dipped in paraffin. Then with a brush and a can of white enamel paint all over the bed; then let it dry, and your bedstead will look like new.

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Toilet Talcum Powder

Use it on the face—Use it on the body. It is perfectly suited for all Toilet and Nursery purposes. It covers instantly and completely and leaves no "powdery look." Agreeable, absorbent and so refreshing. It completes the complexion. You will enjoy the true Rose fragrance.

A JAP ROSE VANITY BOX
of imported (white) "Ivory" with mirror and dainty powder puff and a trial sample envelope of JAP ROSE Toilet Talcum Powder, mailed to any address for six 2-cent stamps.

JAMES S. KIRK & CO., 334 E. Michigan St., Chicago, U.S.A.

HOUSE MAY BE MADE OF GLASS

Possibilities of marked change in construction

THE day is coming when all our buildings will be of glass, says a writer for the Philadelphia Ledger. The age is near when girls will sing at their work in bright, sunny factories; when, in place of the glare of electric lights in department stores, a stream of sunshine will pour through the walls of crystal.

The streets will shine with crystal facades and sparkling turrets. Cathedrals will lift their lofty spires, marvelous, cunningly fashioned combinations of colored glass, through which the light filters into the nave below in wondrous subdued glory of tone.

The poorest room will reflect the splendor of the bright and glittering world without. There will be sunshine in the home.

And when will this be?

When strong sheets of glass can be manufactured by machinery and be able to resist fire and breakage.

That sounds like a difficult order. But already the wire glass is used as a preventive for fire, and day by day innovations are introduced into the manufacture of glass which make its power of resistance and its strength greater.

Experiment has shown that a plate of reinforced glass less than a quarter of an inch thick, four feet long and a trifle less than two feet wide can support a weight of 1107 pounds. And even under the weight of 1422 pounds it did not break, only bent and cracked.

For years the aim of architects has been to have glass houses, and since that seemed impracticable, they have approached it as nearly as possible.

Factories have gone up, the four walls of glass with narrow steel supports, the staircases of glass, enclosed in transparent walls, the floors of the stockrooms of glass letting in all the light possible. Libraries with glass roofs and railroad stations with curved domes let the light pour into the darkness below.

For economy, permanence, the best environment of employees, fire protection, day long illumination and perfect ventilation the glass house is the ideal structure.

And as they make plate glass stronger, as they study the possibilities of interior decorations of glass and vitrified paneling, the new apartment house will be a marvel of cleanliness, light and beauty. Think of a house wherein the sun daily shines and where the stars at night trace patterns on the crystal floors, and yet a house made with hands, a house strong

to withstand the elements, warm in winter and cool in summer.

Recently a factory was established in Ohio to turn out glass bricks, which being hollow, might admit light and yet regulate the heat and so to speak, insulate the building. This same theory will be followed out in the roofing of the future glass house. There will be an inner roof of glass, not heavy or thick, and then, with about three inches space between, there is another roof, heavier, and more capable of withstanding the weather. This air space between the roofs prevents the transmission of either heat or cold and neutralizes the whole top of the building.

If a man building a house desires one room a pale blue or a sunny yellow he can have his bricks made of colored glass and suffuse his room with any desired color, or he can have his whole house of one color, with daylight coming in only through the windows and the color of the room eliminating the necessity of inner glass paneling or pasted tinting.

There are great possibilities in the glass house, and the economy of the scheme is not the least. At present glass is expensive on account of the loss through breakage, but the materials themselves of which it is made are the cheapest and the easiest to procure. Since machinery has taken the place of hand blowing the expense of production has been minimized and now the initial cost of a glass building exceeds that of concrete or wood by only 5 to 8 per cent, and, of course, the upkeep and repairs are practically nothing.

NAPS RAISED

Venetian cloth which has worn shiny in parts can be renovated in a simple manner, says the Philadelphia North American. Boil the material in a wet cloth and leave for several hours. Hold one inch above it a very hot iron. The steam arising from the damp goods will raise the nap of the cloth.

WET SPOT DRIED

A large, wet leak spot on the ceiling would delay the tinting of the room for days, the painter said. The clever housekeeper ordered the blower of the vacuum cleaner played upon the spot for a while, and it was dry—and ready for retinting the next day.—*Good Housekeeping.*

HAVE THE MONITOR SENT TO YOUR SUMMER ADDRESS

Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have THE MONITOR mailed to them daily by sending notice to the

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Mass.

Sectionalism Charge Denied by Democrats

Senator Lippitt Says Cotton Tariffs Proposed Favor South—Leaders of Majority Reply, and Insist Bill Is Fair

NEW SCHEDULES PASS

WASHINGTON—When Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island, discussing the cotton schedule in the new tariff bill, on Wednesday, charged that it discriminated in favor of the South and against New England, Democratic leaders in the Senate replied. Senator Lippitt said the cotton rates were inconsistent and unsystematic.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia denied the charge of sectionalism, declaring that the appeals of southern manufacturers for increases were unheeded by the finance committee. He called attention of the fact that the subcommittee which considered the cotton schedule was composed of Senator Johnson of Maine, Senator Hughes of New Jersey, and himself.

Senator Stone of Missouri, referring to Senator Lippitt as a cotton manufacturer, remarked that the time had passed when representatives of the interests could write the tariff laws.

"Before the distinguished senator from Rhode Island graced this body with his official presence," said Senator Stone, "he was before the committee of the House and Senate representing this very industry. It is not to the credit of our legislation of the past that the representatives of the cotton, wool, steel and other interests were permitted by the committees of Congress to prepare the tariff schedules."

"We are entering upon a different era. We desire as far as possible to subserve the well being of the manufacturers, but the fact must be recognized that we have gone beyond the period when the interests can prepare the schedules."

Further progress in consideration of the bill was made on Wednesday, the metal schedule being practically completed.

The first vote of the day came on "freeing loading rifles in an amendment" by Senator Smoot, to reduce the duty from 35 per cent to 25 per cent, the present rate. The amendment was lost, 42 to 51.

An amendment by Senator McLean of Connecticut, to increase the duty on needles from 20 per cent to 40 per cent was defeated, 50 to 18, Senators Bristow, Clapp, Gronna, Kenyon, La Follette, Norris and Works of the minority voting with the Democrats.

Senator Gallinger offered another amendment to make the rate on needles range from 20 per cent ad valorem to 75 cents a 1000, and 20 per cent ad valorem additional according to grade. This too was voted down. Senator Gallinger then moved to amend by increasing the needle rate from 20 to 35 per cent. This was lost, 42 to 27. All the Progressive Republicans except Norris and Bristow voted for it.

The committee rate of 20 per cent finally was sustained, 39 to 28, no Republican voting with the Democrats. This was one of the few strict party votes since voting on the schedules began.

Senator Penrose protested against the proposed rate of 15 per cent on railway wheels. The manufacturers, he said, would find it impossible to compete with European manufacturers with any reduction of the present rate.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS
For the accommodation of the Water Found Society en route to Wellesley and return today the Boston & Albany road furnished an 11-car special train from South station at 9:30 a. m. to return at 7:30 p. m.

The Norfolk & Western railway private car No. 101 occupied by Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. W. D. Maher and family, passed through Boston this morning en route from Roanoke, Va., to York Harbor, Me., via Pennsylvania, New Haven and Boston & Maine roads.

The Boston & Albany road's composite engine Berkshire in the service of general superintendent and party arrived at South station from Albany, N. Y., today.

Luther S. Bean, retired passenger train master of southern division, Boston & Maine road, is a business visitor at North station general offices today.

The Big Four railway private car No. 402, occupied by George F. Smith, chief engineer, and family, arrived at South station over the New York Central lines at 9:40 o'clock this morning.

Members of the New England Passenger Association will occupy a special 12-section drawing room Pullman sleeper attached to the Montreal express from North station at 8 o'clock tonight en route to Burlington, Vt.

The Boston & Albany road's excursion No. 3 from Pittsfield, Dalton, Hinsdale, Chester and Huntington to Boston and return today consisted of a 10-car special train well patronized.

NEGRO FRATERNITY ELECTS DEPUTY
WORCESTER, Mass.—George T. Potter, steward at Worcester Country Club, member of North Star Lodge, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows (negro branch), was elected district grand master of the district grand lodge, G. U. O. of F., at the thirty-second annual convention in Essex hall, Main street, last night.

TARIFF LEGISLATION AND PROSPERITY

By the HON. JACOB H. GALLINGER
United States Senator from New Hampshire

The following is the last of four articles by as many New England senators, two Republican and two Democratic, on tariff legislation and prosperity, dealing with the Underwood-Simmons bill, for consideration of which President Wilson has kept Congress in session this summer. These articles represent, as the case may be, their particular Republican or Democratic view of the tariff situation.

Senator Gallinger, the author of today's instalment, is a Republican and a native of Cornwall, Ont. He has an honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth. He entered the New Hampshire Legislature in 1872 and became chairman of the state Republican committee in 1882. In 1885 he went to Congress. Since 1891 he has been United States senator.

The proposed tariff legislation of the Democratic party, as embodied in House bill No. 3321, cannot fail to strike a severe blow to the industries of the United States, and particularly to New England and the other industrial states of the North. The experiment of free wool and reduced duty on the manufactures of wool was tried by Mr. Cleveland and his party, the result of which was to close a very large proportion of the woolen mills of the country. There is no reason to believe that a different result will follow in the event of the proposed legislation being enacted. The reduced duties on the manufactures of cotton, including hosiery, will unquestionably cripple many manufacturing establishments engaged in that industry, particularly those who are manufacturing the finer grades of cotton goods, hosiery especially.

The placing of agricultural products largely on the free list will also tend to injure the farmers of the states bordering on Canada. It will be remembered that in the so-called reciprocity pact with Canada there was some degree of advantage given to the United States in exchange for the concessions granted to Canada, but in this bill we absolutely surrender to Canada, opening our markets to her products without getting anything whatever in return. Not only is this true of agricultural products, but in the matter of paper and pulp we give Canada free access to our markets while she continues an export duty on logs, and in many other items we make Canada a free gift of our markets, while we are excluded from Canadian markets. In cases where agricultural products are not placed absolutely on the free list, disastrous cuts in duty have been made all along the line. As an illustration: The duty on hay is reduced from \$4 to \$2 per ton, eggs from 5 cents to 2 cents per dozen, and butter from 6 cents to 3 cents per pound. Potatoes, which under the Payne-Aldrich law were protected by a duty of 25 cents per bushel; milk, which under the existing law is protected by a duty of 2 cents per gallon, and cream, which under the existing law is protected by a duty of 5 cents per gallon, are all placed on the free list, and so on through the entire list of agricultural products.

Schedule C, metals and manufactures of metals, will affect hundreds and hundreds of small establishments engaged in the manufacture of various articles enumerated in this schedule, such as axle bars, forgings for axles, card clothing, cutlery in its various forms, needles for knitting and sewing machines, steam engines, steam locomotives, etc. In fact, the cut in this schedule affects every small metal industry in the country, and will prove to be a death blow to a large number of such industries in New England. Beyond a question it will result in transferring a large volume of business from this country to England, Germany and France, which countries will hereafter largely supply our markets with these products. What is true of New England in this respect is equally true of all sections of the industrial North, numerous manufacturing establishments being threatened with entire extinction. It is not to be wondered at that there is throughout the country a rising storm of protest against the proposed legislation; but as

President Wilson and his party have announced their determination to have the bill passed substantially as it is now written, there seems to be no hope of escape from the disasters that will follow its enactment. It will be recalled that President Wilson in his address to the Senate and House of Representatives at the opening of the present session of Congress, stated the matter in the following words: "The sooner that is done" (meaning the passage of the Underwood bill) "our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement." If that language means anything it means that the Democratic idea is to entirely ignore the fact that we are paying in this country relatively twice the rate of wages that are paid in England, Germany and France, but notwithstanding that fact we are to become competitors on equal terms with those great manufacturing countries.

President Wilson further said: "We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege, or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical and enterprising masters of competitive supremacy," further declaring that "The object of the tariff duties hereafter laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contact with the wits of the rest of the world." These utterances are in accord with many of the expressions that will be found in the writings of President Wilson before he was elected to the high office he now occupies. In those days he declared absolutely and unequivocally in favor of free trade, and there is every reason to believe that, notwithstanding he has since then tried to hedge on the subject, he still entertains substantially the same views.

One of two results must necessarily follow when this proposed legislation becomes effective—either we must reduce American wages approximately to the standard of wages paid abroad or else our industrial establishments must surrender to foreign countries, which will supply our people with manufactured goods. If there is any escape from that condition I utterly fail to discover it. While the tremendous prosperity of the country under the administration of President Taft, which still continues to a large extent, will postpone the evil day, unless history fails to repeat itself the same result that followed from the Wilson-Gorman tariff law of 1893 is sure to overtake us, during the administration of President Wilson. Every patriotic man dreads to think of such a result, the only comforting reflection being that the people of the United States will, at the earliest opportunity, reject the Democratic party and restore to the statute books a law that will adequately protect American industries and American labor from the cheaper labor of European and Asiatic countries. The price that the nation will pay for the success of the Democratic party last November will be a very heavy one, but the lesson will not be lost upon the American people, who will see to it that the protection policies of the Republican party are put into operation as soon as the voice of the people can be heard in another general election.

RAILROAD WOULD DROP MAIL TRAINS

WASHINGTON—Complaints from railroads alleging inadequate compensation for increased weight of mail matter under the parcel post system have resulted in a notice to the postoffice department from the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Company that at the end of 60 days it will discontinue the transportation of mail.

This company's contract will not expire for two years, and the department has informed the management that discontinuance will not be permitted. Negotiations between Second Assistant Postmaster-General Dockery and the railroad management are now in progress.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Western, popularly known as the Clover Leaf route, operates between Toledo, O., and East St. Louis, Ill.

OKLAHOMA GETS DIPLOMATIC POST

WASHINGTON—The following nominations have been sent to the Senate by President Wilson:

Minister to Venezuela, Preston McGoodwin of Oklahoma.

United States judge, District of Arizona, William H. Sawtelle of Arizona.

Mr. McGoodwin is managing editor of the Oklahoma City Oklahoman. He was endorsed by the entire state delegation in Congress.

William J. Price of Danville, Ky., has been selected by President Wilson for minister to Panama. Mr. Price was introduced to the President by Senator Ollie M. James.

The name of Brand Whitlock of Toledo, O., has been brought forward prominently as a possible appointee to a European post.

HARVARD SEEKS TO RECOVER TAX

PETERSHAM, Mass.—Suit has been started by the authorities of Harvard University against the town of Petersham, seeking to recover \$1170, \$46.02 and \$2.52 and interest, which sums it is claimed the university paid the town for 1912 taxes. The plaintiff claims it is exempt from the tax and that it is a literary, benevolent, charitable and scientific institution and has real and personal property in Petersham.

COST OF EMBASSY AT BERLIN TO MR. GERARD FIGURED

WASHINGTON—Should James W. Gerard, as United States ambassador to Germany, lease one of the \$10,000-a-year houses he found suitable for the American embassy and his residence in Berlin, he will have to pay \$12,000 or \$13,000 annually out of his own pocket.

The ambassador may use for rent of offices between \$6000 and \$7000 of the \$15,000 allowed by the state department. If the offices are in the building in which he lives he may apply the allowance for office rent in payment of his lease.

In Berlin, Dr. Hill lived and had the embassy in a house which cost \$10,000. Ambassador Leishman now occupies this house under the same conditions.

STORE NEWS

Neville T. Wilson, buyer of ready-to-wear garments for the Henry Siegel Company, is spending his vacation by week-ends at Craigville, Mass. He leaves the store on Thursdays and returns Mondays. His favorite recreation is tennis.

E. W. Heistand, formerly assistant merchandise manager of the men's departments of the William Filene's Sons Company, has transferred his duties to become assistant to William Warner, merchandising in another department. A. A. Ricker succeeds Mr. Heistand in the men's section.

Floor superintendents of the Gilchrist Company who are away on vacations are Mrs. Anastasia Ward, who is at Annisquam, and Miss Beadie Griffe.

Representatives of Boston dry goods stores who are in New York this week include Miss Jessie MacLaren of C. F. Hovey & Co.; O. Gellman of the R. H. White Company, and U. P. Ring of the William Filene's Sons Company.

NEW DESTROYER LAUNCHED

BATH, Me.—Named in honor of Lieutenant Commander A. B. Cummings, the torpedo boat destroyer Cummings was launched late Wednesday from the Bath Iron Works. Mrs. Henry Beates, Jr., of Philadelphia, a niece of the late commander, was company.

FALL RIVER HAS NEW SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Fall River's new system of street lighting in the center of the city took place last night, according to the plans and program previously announced, and was responsible for large crowds of people in the streets. The first feature of the event was a dinner of members of the Merchants Association, which took place in Music hall at 6:30 o'clock, which was attended by more than 200 guests, and at the close of which there were brief addresses, one of which was that of John T. Coughlin, former mayor of the city.

Other speakers were Mayor Kay, C. V. S. Remington and W. D. Wilnot. At the conclusion of the speechmaking Mayor Kay pressed a button which switched on the new lights in the street, and at the same moment the fire alarm bell strokes announced the fact.

SALES OF DEAD LETTERS CHANGED

WASHINGTON—"Dead letter sales," which have been an annual feature here for years, were abolished Wednesday by Postmaster General Burleson. Hereafter all undeliverable third and fourth-class matter which has been sent heretofore to the division of dead letters, will go to the postoffice at the headquarters of the railway mail service of the division in which the matter is detained. There matter of manifest value will be held for one year, subject to reclamation, and then sold at auction.

The 15 postoffices which will handle the dead-letter matter are Boston, New York, Washington, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cleveland, St. Paul, Fort Worth, Tex., New Orleans, Seattle, Omaha, and Pittsburgh.

ENGINEER SUES FOR \$75,000

A \$75,000 suit against the General Electric Company of Boston was filed by Arthur F. Gray of Boston in the Suffolk Superior court yesterday, by which he seeks pay for assisting the company in securing contracts for an electrical transmission plant for Bombay, India.

MEDILL M'CORMICK HERE

Medill McCormick of Chicago, Colonel Roosevelt's political manager in the last presidential campaign, made a hurried call at the Hotel Touraine today and immediately left with Mrs. McCormick for Merion, Mass., for his vacation.

STUDENTS FROM EUROPE TO COME FOR CONFERENCE

Visitors on Way to Congress at Cornell University to Be Guests of World Peace Foundation, German Societies and City

HARVARD IN PROGRAM

Three representatives from the World Peace Foundation will meet 41 German and English students, who are coming here on board the steamer Cyprie this afternoon on their way to the eighth international congress of students at Cornell University, and conduct them to Technology Chambers, where apartments have been set aside for them during their brief stay in Boston. The students will be entertained by the peace organization and German societies.

The men who are to conduct the visitors from the ship to their quarters in this city are D. P. Myers, A. W. Allen and A. G. Allen. When the students leave here they will visit New York, Annapolis, Philadelphia and Washington before going to Ithaca.

It has been planned by the Peace Foundation to take the students to Revere this evening, and tomorrow Mayor Fitzgerald will give them a luncheon at the Boston City Club, after which an automobile trip about the city will be taken in charge of the Boston German societies. The evening will be devoted to a gathering at Turnhall.

The party will spend Saturday at Harvard, being entertained there by the members of the Deutscher Verein. Professor Muensterberg will talk to the Europeans on "American University Life." Sunday afternoon Edwin Ginn will entertain the delegation at his home in Minchesteer.

George W. Nasmyth, a representative of the American Peace Foundation, accompanies the students on their voyage from Liverpool.

The visitors will leave Boston Monday and after a short visit at Brown University in Providence they will go on to New Haven to visit Yale University. The special study tour is under the direction of Dr. Ernst Richard, president of the German-American Peace Society, 419 West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, New York city.

The Washington headquarters of the students will be in the new building of the Pan-American Union, Seventeenth and B streets, N. W., and the local committee under the direction of Arthur D. Call is arranging for their entertainment, which will include a reception by John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, at the "Hall of the Americas." It is also expected that there will be a reception by President Wilson.

DEMOCRATS SEEK ALIENS

Word has been received here that Judge Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, while at Washington yesterday, proposed to President Wilson and other Democratic national officials the formation of a cosmopolitan league in Massachusetts to interest aliens in the policies of the Democratic party and supporting the Democratic administration at Washington. Chairman Riley pointed out that the anti-Wilson campaign in Massachusetts prior to the Democratic national convention of 1912 had resulted in apparent hostility to the President personally.

Arrangements were made by Chairman Riley for the sending of some Washington officials to Massachusetts to speak during the fall state campaign.

THREE OUT FOR REPRESENTATIVE

ATHOL, Mass.—William M. Welch, chairman of the Democratic town committee, has announced that he will be a candidate at the primaries this fall for the Democratic nomination for representative in the first Worcester district.

Out for the place on the Republican ticket is president of the Athol Savings Bank, Levi B. Fay.

On the Progressive ticket, it is expected, will be the name of Fred W. Cross, a justice of the peace of South Royalston.

PRESS CLUB PLANNING OUTING

SALEM, Mass.—The Essex County Press Club is arranging an outing to be held on Sept. 6. A meeting will be held in Salem Saturday night when the decision will be made whether to hold the outing at the Pines, Groveland or at Lawrence.

ASSESSMENTS OVER BILLION

PIERRE, S. D.—A billion and a quarter dollars is the estimate considered as about what the final showing will be on assessment figures in this state this year.

H. W. SHERIDAN RESIGNS POST

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—H. W. Sheridan of Sacramento has resigned as vice-president and general superintendent of the Louisiana lines of the Southern Pacific company.

August Specials

Cleaning-up Sale of Spring and Summer Stocks of Clothing and Furnishings. An interesting event—always—to modern dressers who buy wisely.

Men's Suits, reduced to.....	\$15, \$20, \$25
Men's Outing Suits, reduced to.....	\$10, \$12, \$15, \$20
Youths' Suits, reduced to.....	\$15, \$20, \$25
Youths' Outing Suits, reduced to.....	\$10 and \$12
Boys' Two-Piece Suits, reduced to.....	\$6 and \$8

Summer Shirts of Madras, Flannel and Silk Mixtures. Reduced to.....	\$1.35 \$1.65 \$1.85
Half Hose, Pajamas and Night Robes Marked Down.	
Neckwear. Formerly \$1.00. Now 65¢	
Neckwear. Formerly 50¢. Now 35¢	
Knitted Neckwear. Formerly \$2.50 and \$3. Now \$1.65	

IMPORTANT The above goods are all from our regular stock. NOT purchases made for a mark-down sale.

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY
400 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. L. A. I. Chapman, detached seventh cavalry, to fourth cavalry; join troop as soon after Oct. 1 as possible.

Capt. G. E. Mitchell, detached fourth cavalry, to seventh cavalry; proceed to and sail from San Francisco on transport leaving about Oct. 5 for Manila, P. I.

Orders of July 3 amended to direct First Lieut. A. L. Hall, field artillery, on completion duty fifth field artillery, Sparta, Wis., to return to proper station.

Capt. J. E. Gaujet, first cavalry, placed on list of detached officers to take effect Aug. 28, and Capt. A. V. P. Anderson, cavalry, removed therefrom to take effect Aug. 27.

Lieut. Col. B. C. Morse, infantry, assigned twenty-third infantry, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Orders of Aug. 1 relating to Capt. F. S. Bowen, infantry, revoked.

Board of officers appointed to meet at Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, Feb. 6, 1913, for examination of medical officers for promotion is dissolved.

Board of officers appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1913, for examination of medical officers for promotion is dissolved.

Board of officers appointed to meet at Manila, P. I., Oct. 16, 1912, for examination of medical officers for promotion is dissolved.

Board of officers appointed to meet at the Letterman general hospital, San Francisco, Jan. 30, 1912, for examination of medical officers for promotion is dissolved.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisher, medical corps, detailed a member examining board army museum, Washington, D. C., appointed July 28, in absence of Col. C. Richard, medical corps.

Board of officers to consist of Capt. S. D. Embick and J. W. McKie, coast artillery corps, and A. R. Goldthwaite, medical corps, and First Lieut. E. F. Thode, medical reserve corps, and Second Lieut. P. G. Blackmore, coast artillery corps, appointed to meet at Ft. Hamilton, New York, Aug. 18, for examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces.

Leaves of absence: Capt. W. F. Crenay, eighth infantry, leave extended one month; Capt. R. O. Ragsdale, infantry, fifteen days, and Capt. W. J. Brown, Philippine scouts, fifteen days.

Navy Orders

Chief Gunner Franklin Heins, to naval magazine, Hingham, Mass.

Chief Gunner D. W. Nelson, detached navy yard, Puget sound; to the Nebraska.

Chief Gunner T. M. Johnston, detached naval magazine, Hingham, Mass.; to the Tennessee.

Chief Gunner C. J. Miller, detached the Nebraska; to home, wait orders.

Gunner E. C. Wurster and Chief Carpenter H. E. Coper, to navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Lieut. Commander W. D. Leahy, detached assistant director target practice

Aug. 5, 1913; to special duty, navy department.

Movements of Vessels

The Yankton, from Newport to sea to join the fleet.

The Maryland, from Controller bay, Alaska, to Yakutat, Alaska.

The Yorktown, from Salina Cruz to Topolobampo.

The Peoria, from Tortugas to Havana. The California arrived at Mare island.

The Preston arrived at New London.

The Wheeling, from Campeche to Progreso.

The Arethusa, from Key West to Charleston.

The Prairie, from Tompkinsville to Norfolk.

The Saratoga from Siakwan to Chinkiang.

Note

Through the courtesy of the navy department, the first wireless message from this country to Colombia was flashed from the naval station at Arlington, Va., to Key West, Fla., to Colon and thence to Cartagena, by the Colombian minister, Julio Betancourt, to the President of Colombia, in congratulation of the inauguration of high power wireless service in the country.

FORT AND FLEET FIRING RESULTS BEING FIGURED

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Rear Admiral Badger's fleet did not retire on its attack until 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, at which hour hostilities ceased in the mimic warfare until noon when the three divisions again opened fire on Fts. Wright, Michie and Terry.

Ft. Michie, on Gull island, the weakest fortification, theoretically bore the brunt of the attack.

Just what damage was done to the warships and forts during the bombardment since 1:45 o'clock Monday morning will probably not be known for several days, or until the umpires figure out the several battles on paper.

ANOTHER ROAD INQUIRY PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—An interstate commerce commission investigation of the Louisville & Nashville, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, the Nashville & Deatur and the Louisville & Northern, as to joint ownership or concert of action, was proposed in a resolution on Wednesday by Senator Lea.

The commission would ascertain what control the Louisville & Nashville has over the other roads and whether they have shut out new roads from their territory.

The commission would ascertain what money, if any, the roads have subscribed to prevent other railroads entering their territory, for maintaining political agents, or for political campaigns, or to create sentiment.

Filene's

8:30 to 5 during the Summer
A full holiday every Saturday

Filene Reduction Sale

MEN'S SUITS

Suits formerly \$38 and \$45, together with \$30 and \$35 suits at the new price of.....

\$23.50

Suits formerly \$25 and \$28 at the new price of.....

\$19.50

Suits formerly \$20 and \$22.50 at the new price of.....

\$14.50

Young men will find plenty of fancy fabrics, in wanted patterns. Older men will appreciate the fact that there are many quiet patterns.

SECOND FLOOR

William Filene's Sons Co.

No Mexican Intervention Despite Lind Reception, Say Officials

Whatever Attitude Huerta May Assume Toward Special Representative, It Will Not Mean Armed Interference, It Is Said

MAY LIFT EMBARGO

WASHINGTON—Should the Huerta government take the position that former Gov. John Lind, now steaming toward Vera Cruz on the battleship New Hampshire to act as the personal representative of President Wilson in attempting to secure a return to peaceable conditions in Mexico, is persona non grata and refuse to consider any proposals he may make, it will not of itself mean armed intervention by the United States. That was made emphatically plain by administration officials today.

Should that be the Huerta position it is considered probable that the embargo on the insurgents importing arms from this side of the border will be immediately raised, it is stated. The majority of the members of the Senate are already in favor of such action. It would have been taken before this if the President and Secretary of State Bryan had not insisted that peaceful methods must be tried first.

So far as the so-called official declaration of the Huerta government that Mr. Lind will not be received in Mexico City unless he recognizes the de facto regime is concerned, it is not taken seriously by either President Wilson or Secretary of State Bryan. They refused today to comment on the report. Instead, it was decided by them that until Mr. Lind reports in person just what reception he receives in Mexico City, where he is due to arrive on Saturday, the administration will assume that no obstacle will be placed in his way.

Secretary Bryan received a telegram from Mr. Lind stating that he had sailed on the battleship New Hampshire from Galveston at 9 o'clock.

MEXICO CITY—If John Lind, special representative of President Wilson, does not bring formal recognition of the Huerta government and credentials in due form, his presence in Mexico will be regarded with disfavor by the prevailing government. This is the substance of an official statement just issued here.

Secretary of State Bryan has sent the following telegram to the American legation:

"You may say to the minister of foreign affairs that Governor Lind comes to Mexico on a mission of peace, and that the President feels sure his presence there will contribute toward a settlement of the difficulties. The Mexican government should await the President's communication and not give weight to misrepresentations published in sensational newspapers."

The message was delivered to the foreign minister.

Manuel Garza Aldape, the minister of public instruction and who is acting as minister of foreign affairs, issued the Huerta statement and had it transmitted to the United States embassy. It was also despatched by the Mexican government to the United States and to Europe. The statement follows:

By order of the President of the republic, I declare as minister of foreign affairs ad interim, that if Mr. Lind does not bring credentials in due form, together with recognition of the government of Mexico, his presence in this country will not be desirable.

NEW ORLEANS—John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, en route to Mexico, said here Wednesday that he would not under any circumstances accept the ambassadorship to Mexico.

TWO OHIO CITIES WOULD ENTERTAIN THE ENGINEERS

Whether Cleveland or Cincinnati is to be the convention city for next year's national gathering of the Universal Craftsmen Council of Engineers will be settled at this afternoon session of the present convention, now being held at the Hotel Brunswick.

The delegates from Cincinnati and Cleveland are devoting every moment of the time they can spare from the actual business of the session in lobbying for their respective cities.

The forenoon session was taken up by reports of the various committees.

This evening there will be a concert at the Brunswick, at which will appear the two children of Adam Hartness, one of the craftsmen.

Tomorrow officers will be elected and installed. A number of the delegates plan to stay over for the national convention of hoisting engineers to be held in Springfield, Sept. 9.

Last night the delegates, with their wives, made an excursion to Revere beach.

Following the business session of yesterday the visitors were the guests of Everett C. Benton, Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, at the Masonic Temple.

CINCINNATI NEAR WITH 1038 ABOARD

Early tomorrow morning the steamer Cincinnati, of the Hamburg-American line will arrive at Commonwealth pier, South Boston, from Hamburg and land 1038 passengers, according to wireless advices received here today. In her saloon are 174 passengers, in the second cabin 132, the third cabin has 70 while the steerage has 662.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

COBURN PLAYERS

Wednesday evening the Coburn players closed their successful engagement at Harvard with a well-balanced, simple and human performance of "Othello." As in all their work, the company constantly played upon the human note, making Shakespeare's closest knit tragedy a stirring story of intense emotion, uncluttered with superfluous stage trappings and swift in its freedom from long waits between acts.

"Mrs. Coburn was a poignantly tender and innocent Desdemona, so unbelieveably that her lord could doubt her that she met his suspicions with quietness and silence instead of the assertive sense of injury that creeps into the impersonation of some players of the role.

Mr. Coburn was no less successful, for Othello well suits his massive, simple and quietly human style. He was direct in his expression of jealousy and altogether a believable tool of the plot against him.

Mr. Gaul was a keen Iago, an admirable foil in subtlety for Mr. Coburn's openness. The other roles were all adequately cast, and again there was discriminating applause from a very large audience.

In the afternoon "A Comedy of Errors" was given with excellent effect. The audience delighted in the robust humors of the simple play, and found much to admire in the individual impersonations. Again George Gaul showed his worth, this time as a romantic comedian. His clear vigorous speech was good in itself to hear in these days of slovenly enunciation. His voice is agreeable to hear, and Mrs. Coburn's is like music. She made a delightfully feminine Adriana.

Frank Peters and J. C. Hickey, as the Dromios, were equally good within their opportunities, which slightly favor the Dromio of Syracuse. They had pantomimic bits which added much to the fun of the thing, and which are especially grateful in the open air, where visualization of the dramatic ideas is even more agreeable than indoors. Miss McLaurin was a noble abess, and George Currie read the Aegeon narrative with elocutionary skill.

CHICAGO NOTES

"That Printer of Udell's," a melodrama from a like-named novel by Harold Bell Wright, is being played at the National theater, Englewood, this week, and pleasing those who like rural drama of the usual sort.

"The Elixir of Youth," another new offering, is providing farcical entertainment at the Cort theater. The authors, Zillah Covington and Jules Simonson, have built the entertainment on a flimsy misapprehension, and the effect is of a vaudeville act stretched to full evening length, in the opinion of the Post reviewer.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In regard to the big match for £200 between Ray and Duncan referred to yesterday, I declare as minister of foreign affairs ad interim, that if Mr. Lind does not bring credentials in due form, together with recognition of the government of Mexico, his presence in this country will not be desirable.

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viewer. A gentle experimenter believes that a liquid he has made has transformed two adults into infants.

William Hodge will open his new season Aug. 24 at the Garrick in "The Road to Happiness," a rural melodrama by Lawrence Whitman of Chicago, in which Mr. Hodge plays a resourceful, cheery village youth, who is fond of the daughter of the town's richest citizen. William McVay, Ida Vernon and Elizabeth Baker are in the support.

"Stop Thief," a melodramatic farce by Carlyle Moore, which ran through most of last season in New York, opens at the Grand Aug. 25. Montgomery and Stone and Miss Elsie Janis, all in "The Lady of the Slipper," appear at the Illinois Sept. 1, and the same day Miss Fanny Ward will open her American tour at Powers' in "Mlle. Le President."

HERE AND THERE

"The Tricky Mrs. Trevelyan," a comedy drama in four acts by W. Cronin-Wilson, is being tried out by the Chestnut Street Theater Stock Company in Philadelphia. The central character is a somewhat conscienceless widow who finally attains to a happy betrothal and a clearer distinction between right and wrong.

The Kenyon opera house in Pittsburgh is being remodeled and will be reopened in September as the Pitt theater, with a stock company headed by Miss Mary Hall and Robert Gleckler. The best recent releases of high-grade plays will be produced, it is said, as well as several works by new authors, to be produced for the first time anywhere.

Barrie's newest comedy, "The Legend of Leonora," is announced for production in New York, London, Paris, Berlin and Moscow this year.

E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe will continue in the same Shakespeare repertoire they used last season. "If I Were King," a romantic play by Justin Huntley McCarthy, that Mr. Sothern found popular through several seasons, will be used by him at Wednesday matinees with Miss Marlowe in the cast, as she plays only nights and at the Saturday matinee. They will begin a five weeks' New York season Sept. 22 at the Manhattan theater.

"The Shepherd of the Hills," a stage version of a novel by Harold Bell Wright, is being played in the West by several companies.

The entertainment at the New York Hippodrome this year will have a scene representing a giant lock of the Panama canal, with the huge tank used for some water features. Altogether 16 scenes will be included in the spectacle, which will be called "America."

John Hyams and Miss Leila McIntyre begin rehearsals in a week of "When Love Is Young," a musical comedy version of Rida Johnson Young's "Boys' Company B." Lyrics are by W. C. Duncan, music by William Schroeder and book by Mrs. Young.

ers in the afternoon round was Heinrich Schmidt. Mr. Schmidt was himself playing in the morning. He was not very enthusiastic about Walton heath when asked his opinion of the course, and would only say that he thought it was a course where you either did very well or very badly. Possibly he had been playing badly, for he had just been playing in the Manchester district, then paid a flying visit to St. Anne's to see the ladies' championship, being determined to see all there was to see and to play in everything that came along in case, as he said, the opportunity did not occur again.

The quickness with which most of the ladies played at Lytham and St. Anne's was the subject of much comment, but their speed was nothing to that of Ray and Duncan in the above match.

The professionals went round in 1h. 56m., both in the morning and afternoon. This is pretty good going on a long course like Walton heath.

MAYOR URGES EXTENSION OF FIRE LIMITS

Following a public hearing late yesterday before the council committee on fire hazard on the proposition to extend the building limits, it is announced that at another meeting, to be held next Wednesday, the opposition will be presented.

Mayor Fitzgerald urged the extension to place Boston on an equal rating with other large cities. Philadelphia has three times the limit of Boston, he said, yet its fire department spends \$500,000 less every year.

Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner, advocated the extension to include all of Charlestown, all of South Boston and a portion of East Boston. C. H. Blackall said the Chamber of Commerce wished the limits to include the whole city.

Francis R. Bangs, who served on the fire hazard commission appointed by the Governor, said that the question should be first acted upon by the Legislature.

As representative of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, George E. Leighton said that the limit should be extended in a reasonable way, so as not to interfere with building operations in the suburbs.

About 12 of the 75 present signified their intention of opposing the measure so the meeting was adjourned one week.

S. W. M'CALL COMES OUT FOR GOVERNOR

(Continued from page one)

decide to contest with Col. Everett C. Benton for the Republican gubernatorial nomination? This is a question the politicians, especially those gathered at Republican headquarters, are asking today. The Republican leaders figure that a contest between Colonel Benton and Mr. M'Call would mean simply the choice of one as the Republican candidate; whereas, if Governor Foss also entered, the results of the three-cornered struggle could not be estimated. It is believed by many that the Governor would have better than a fair chance of getting the nomination if he had two opponents to split the anti-Foss vote between them.

It is understood at the State House that it has been the desire of the Governor to have a three-cornered contest for the Republican nomination for Governor, with himself as one of the candidates.

To this end, it is said that Mr. Foss urged State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens to be a candidate and when the latter declined turned to former Congressman M'Call. About a week ago Mr. M'Call talked over the political situation with Governor Foss at the latter's office and the Governor is understood to have urged him again to get into the political arena, this time as an aspirant for Governor.

Mr. M'Call was a caller at the Governor's office again late yesterday. Later he said that politics, particularly as it related to the Republican party, was the main subject of discussion.

In his reply to Governor Foss' letter on the gubernatorial candidacies, made public today, Charles S. Bird reiterates his statement that he will not be a "merger" candidate by seeking both the Republican and Progressive nominations, and extends an invitation to the Governor to contest with Mr. Bird for the Progressive gubernatorial nomination.

"I regret that you have decided not to enter the contest for the Progressive nomination for Governor," says Mr. Bird, "because I welcome the competition for public office which the direct primary law invites."

Mr. Bird says that while the direct primary law should be improved and supplemented by a corrupt practices act, it is better than the former caucus system. He maintains that there is plenty of opportunity under its provision for contests at the primaries "if the members of a party desire one."

Discussing this point further, Mr. Bird says: You, or any other man, can run for the nomination in any one of the three political parties, or a candidate can enter the primaries in any two or in all three. There is nothing, save one's self-respect, to prevent one's running at the same time for each of the three nominations; if I understand your point of view, there is no reason why you should not adopt that course.

In closing Mr. Bird expresses the hope that Governor Foss will enter the Republican or the Progressive primaries according to which of these parties the Governor belongs.

VACATION SCHOOL WORK OF PUPILS ON EXHIBITION

Parents and friends attended the exhibit of work today at the South End vacation school, Shawmut avenue and Cobb street, and also visited the various classes in session. The exhibit included many specimens of paper cutting and water coloring, baskets of various sizes and styles, picture frames of raffia and pounded brass, hammocks, hemstitched handkerchiefs, aprons and dresses. The work has been done by the children since the opening of the summer session five weeks ago. There has been an average daily attendance of 200 and seven teachers have been in charge. The classes will close tomorrow.

The school is supported by Unitarian churches, and is said to be the oldest vacation school in Boston. The committee in charge this year comprises Miss Lillian F. Clarke, Mrs. Paul Revere Frothingham, Miss Helen F. Kimball, Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell, Miss Mary F. Kimball, Miss Lucia M. Peabody and Miss A. Isabel Winslow.

K. OF C. TO KEEP HEADQUARTERS AT NEW HAVEN

It was decided at today's session of the annual convention of the supreme officers of the Knights of Columbus not to change the national headquarters from New Haven, Ct., to Washington, D. C., thereby disposing of the proposition to build a \$1,000,000 home for the organization in the nation's capital.

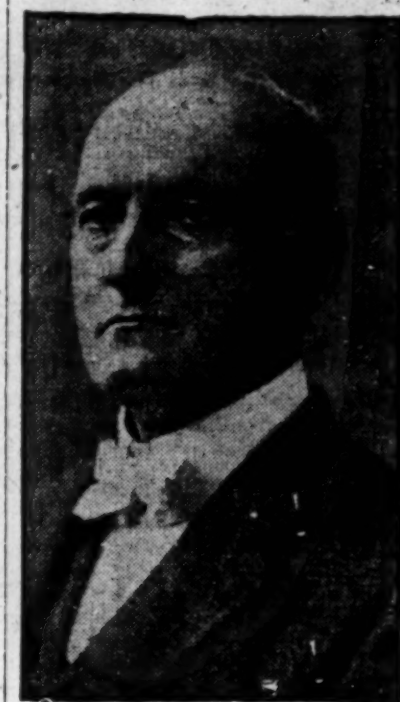
The actual convention closes tonight with a formal assembly for the delegates and their guests at the Hotel Somerset.

While the delegates were in session at the Hotel Somerset, the women started out on an automobile trip through Boston's park system to Harvard University and thence to Lexington and Concord.

GROCERY CLERKS TO MEET

Clerks in the various grocery and provision stores about Boston have been invited to attend a mass meeting this evening at the Wells Memorial building, to consider plans and make arrangements for organizing and unionizing.

MAN WHO WOULD BE THE GOVERNOR



(Copyright by J. E. Purdy)
SAMUEL W. M'CALL

\$1,500,000 FUND TO DEFEAT LABOR IS LOBBY CHARGE

Senator Reed Quotes N. A. M. President on Plan to Raise \$500,000 Annually for Three Years to Influence Congress

MR. EMERY TESTIFIES

WASHINGTON—Further efforts to learn the exact steps that led up to the formation of the national council for industrial defense which Martin M. Mulhall, confessed N. A. M. lobbyist, swore was a paper organization "out of air," were taken today by the Senate lobby investigating committee.

James A. Emery, counsel for the N. A. M., resumed the witness stand and swore the council was the result of four meetings participated in by various manufacturing organizations in New York from August, 1907, to January, 1908. Many members of these manufacturing bodies were also members of the N. A. M. and other labor employing manufacturers.

The ultimate purpose of the council, Mr. Emery swore, was to defeat the closed shop, boycott and other issues agitated by labor unions.

Mr. Emery read resolutions passed at the 1908 meeting which pledged the individual organizations to contribute approximately \$50 monthly to defeat "class legislation" at Washington. The Citizens Industrial Association of America and the National Association of Manufacturers affiliated labor-employing organizations were pledged to pay \$50 monthly for one year. It was resolved at this meeting, Mr. Emery swore, to authorize legal counsel at Washington to protect industrial and employing organizations from adverse legislation.

Senator Reed read from the minutes of the 1907 convention of the N. A. M. in which he quoted an address by President Van Cleave, proposing to raise \$500,000 a year for three years to combat legislation contrary to the purposes of the manufacturers.

"The next step after that money is put into our hands and safe-guarded in any way you see fit, will be to federate the employing classes of this country into a solid mass and determine that they will free this country from industrial oppression," Mr. Reed quoted.

Questioned by Senator Reed, Mr. Emery admitted that the destinies of the council were practically dominated by President Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers, and that no meetings of all the members had been held since 1908. Van Cleave's domination of the council, was, however, along the lines laid down by the resolutions adopted at the 1908 meeting, Mr. Emery said.

Mr. Emery told the committee that in addition to acting as counsel for the council and affiliated organizations, it was his duty to keep the various members and officers posted on legislation pending in Washington that might affect them in relation to employers and employees.

FOREST RESERVE PLAN HAS FRIENDS

CONCORD, N. H.—U. S. District Attorney Allen Hollis, as secretary of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, offered the aid of that organization yesterday in continuing the federal condemnation proceedings against certain lands in the northern part of the state. Mr. Hollis' offer was contained in a letter to Charles W. Holt of Nashua.

He declared that it was the intention of the Legislature of 1913, which passed a joint resolution favoring the establishment of the federal reserve in New Hampshire, to obviate such objections and waive such rights as are now being advanced by the attorney-general in behalf of the state.

FOSS STRIKERS PREPARING FOR OTHER ARBITERS

In Case Governor Does Not Accept Revised Demands Submitted to Him, Men Will Ask Chamber of Commerce to Act

WAGES NOT QUESTION

Should the state board of conciliation and arbitration or Governor Foss fail to take action in the strike at the Hyde Park plants owned by the Governor, the strike leaders today said they would invite the Boston Chamber of Commerce to appoint a board to act as arbiters. W. Jennings Patron, attorney for the strikers, sent letters to the Governor and the arbitration board containing the revised terms offered by the strikers.

The letters proposed that after the strikers went back to work the Governor should receive their shop committees and adjust the differences in a manner satisfactory to both parties, that if at the end of 60 days there still remained grievances the state board of conciliation and arbitration should hear and adjust them and that its finding should be binding for six months. They also assured the Governor that there was no politics in the strike, that the men were actuated only by a desire to improve their own conditions.

The strikers make several concessions, principal of which is the dropping of the request for a 20 per cent increase. As amended it asks the Governor to discuss difficulties with shop committees as well as individuals and in this way recognize the union.

This action of the strikers follows the Governor's refusal to make any concessions to them, when 200 of them gathered at the State House Wednesday, other than to confer with any committee they might care to send and also the refusal of the state board of arbitration to grant them another hearing. It was the intention of the leaders of the strike in the event of the arbitration board dismissing their request for a hearing to present immediately to the supreme court the writ of mandamus which had been drawn up by W. Jennings Patron, attorney for the strikers.

The change was due to the action which the state board took later in the day concerning the boiler-makers. Three firms have agreed on a form of arbitration in that strike.

At this news Mr. Preble instantly declared that the Foss strikers would in all probability be satisfied with a similar agreement, and his views were shared by Roscoe B. Hall, state president of the machinists' union, and Chairman H. M. Stanley of the strike committee.

BOSTON KNIGHTS VISIT CHICAGO ON THEIR TOUR

CHICAGO—An hour ahead of schedule the Knights Templars special train to Denver from Boston with a party of 100, comprising the grand commandery, K. T., and Gethsemane commandery of Newton, reached this city and had time to see some of the interesting sights here. They had a two-hour automobile drive along the lake shore before resuming their journey. They looked forward eagerly to their tour, which includes Kansas City, and they are to have a chance to see some of it before the all-day ride across Kansas.

The trip has been a delightful one in every respect and the provision for the comfort of the excursionists has left nothing unfulfilled. It had been sunshine all the way.

The School Your Boy or Girl Will Attend

If the school for your boy or girl has not been decided upon may we offer the services of

The Monitor's Educational Department?

This department is in touch with Art, Technical and Boarding Schools, Normal Schools, Colleges, Kindergartens, etc., concerning which it is glad to furnish information.

Address: The Educational Department
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

CURRENCY BILL MAY BE AIDED BY MINORITY

Leader Mann Says Republicans Will Give Administration Measure "Reasonable Support" but Senate Will Block It

COMMITTEE MEETS

WASHINGTON—"Reasonable support" will be given by the House Republicans to the administration currency bill, Republican Leader Mann predicted today. He indicated clearly that the Republicans probably will place no obstacles in the path of its passage. Personally he is with President Wilson in advocating immediate enactment of such legislation.

Mr. Mann said that several amendments had been adopted by the House banking committee Democrats which would enlist Republican support. He predicted that further amendments would be made to cause substantial Republican interest. That the administration measure will not be treated in a partisan manner by the House minority was intimated emphatically by the minority leader.

That the bill would be passed by the House at the present session and blocked in the Senate was Mr. Mann's prediction. He said the bill would go to the Senate probably and be debated a few days to disclose the division of sentiment and futility of attempting its passage at this session. An agreement to vote upon the bill early in the winter session, would be the final compromise, he predicted.

Democrats of the House banking committee held another session today to approve amendments of Representative Bulkley of Ohio, to give all political parties representation on the federal reserve board and to permit national banks to do a savings and trust business.

MORE CHECKS IN SULZER CASE ARE REVEALED

NEW YORK—Investigating the campaign funds of Gov. William Sulzer, the Fraley committee produced another check received by the Governor, but not reported in the sworn statement of his contributions. The check, one of \$250 was produced by Henry A. Keckheisen, a representative of Peter Doelger, the brewer. It was the contribution of Doelger to the Sulzer fund and was signed by Peter Doelger and Charles P. Doelger, attorney. The check was drawn on the Yorkville bank, endorsed with the rubber stamped signature, Wm. Sulzer and L. A. Sarecky.

The committee continued its investigation into the Governor's activity in the stock market, which they expect to show by evidence from brokers. Phillip Boyer, formerly connected with the firm of Boyer & Griswold of 42 Broadway, identified a check for \$500 as having gone through the firm's books.

Other contributions alleged to have been made to the Governor's campaign fund but not mentioned in his statement, as brought out, were: William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, \$500, Oct. 9, 1912; Henry Morgenthau, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, \$1000, Oct. 5, 1912; John Lynn of New York, \$500, Oct. 22, 1912. Two other checks, previously brought out, one from Jacob H. Schiff for \$2500, the other from Abram I. Elkus for \$500, were referred to in the examination of the bankers, but no new light was shed on these transactions.

DOMINION TO PUT FRENCH RIVER TO USE FOR POWER

Development of Stream Lying in Course of Georgian Bay Canal Given Out by Minister as Purpose of Federal Government

INDUSTRIES FORESEEN

OTTAWA, Ont.—It has been stated by the Canadian minister of railways and canals that the development of the French river is to be undertaken this autumn by the federal government. The importance of this work is partly dependent on the place which the river holds as a link in the long debated Georgian bay canal project. The river forms the Georgian bay entrance to the canal as planned by the government engineers. It is the connecting waterway between the bay and Lake Nipissing about 50 miles eastward. After crossing the lake, a few miles eastward again there is the location known as "the height of land" for the projected canal; and because of this natural division, the stretch westward from this crest to Georgian bay has been called the French river section of the canal during the recent surveys.

Owing to the great waterpowers awaiting development along this river, it has been considered that improvement of navigation and preparation for developing the power sites could be profitably undertaken even if the canal were not to be pushed through at the present time. Although the river is short there is available along its course 35,394 horsepower, which can be developed at a probable cost of \$80 per horsepower. Being situated in the district which is one of the natural provisioning routes for the mining centers farther north, this French river section promises to be one of the most important industrial parts of Ontario. Already there are four railways either completed or under construction passing through, leading from Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa northward and westward. These are the C. P. R., the Grand Trunk, the C. N. R. and a shorter line called the Toronto & Northern Ontario.

Although lying wholly within Ontario, the development of this French river will not be undertaken by the Ontario provincial government, but by the federal government, owing to its being part of the proposed canal route. All water routes which will be used by more than one of the Canadian provinces (or which come in touch with United States interests) are under the control of the federal government; therefore it has been impossible for the Ontario authorities to proceed with any work on the French river independent of the federal authorities.

JERSEY TEMPLARS OFF FOR DENVER

JERSEY CITY.—Jersey City's delegation of Knights Templars to the triennial convocation, Knights Templars, to be held in Denver Aug. 12 to 15, left here today in a special train. In the party were representatives of all New Jersey's branches of the organization. The party arrives in St. Louis tomorrow evening and will leave there immediately for Colorado Springs, Colo. From Colorado Springs the Knights will go to Cripple Creek and leave for Denver, arriving in the latter city the evening of Aug. 11. Before returning here the New Jersey delegation will make a four-day tour of Yellowstone park and visit also Salt Lake City and Glenwood Springs. The return will be by way of Omaha and Chicago.

BOILERMAKERS RETURN TO WORK

Negotiations are under way between the state board of conciliation and arbitration and the 10 remaining employers in the state who have not yet signed the agreement looking toward a settlement of the present strike of boiler-makers, so that the 500 men now out of work may return to their places.

Three of the largest manufacturers in Greater Boston—the Roberts Iron works of Cambridge, the George E. Lawley Corporation of Neponset and the Atlantic Works of East Boston—yesterday accepted the settlement plan proposed by the state board.

WILSONS MARKET IN WINDSOR, VT.

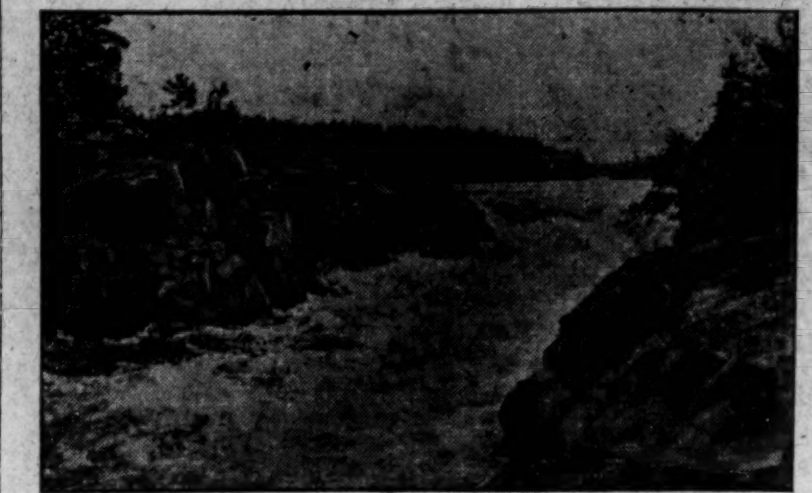
WINDSOR, Vt.—Since the arrival of the Wilson family, practically everything in the way of household supplies has been purchased in Windsor. Most of the summer residents have their groceries and household supplies shipped from Boston or New York.

The Wilsons had not been in town two days before Mrs. Jeffries, the housekeeper, began what are now daily visits to the local butcher shops and grocery and the stalls where truck farmers sell fresh vegetables and green goods.

NEW DINERS IN SERVICE

Two of the three all-steel dining cars for the Boston & Albany railroad, part of its \$7,500,000 equipment order, went into service yesterday. The third will start tomorrow. They will run on the Twentieth Century Limited and the Yankee exp. exs.

FRENCH RIVER WILL DEVELOP POWER



Water entering ravine at head of big Chaudiere Falls

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

EVERETT

The common council has named Aug. 25 as the date for holding a public hearing on the question of limiting the municipal tax rate at \$12. The order for the purchase of 2000 feet of new fire hose was tabled on account of the lack of a two thirds membership attending the special session.

The Democratic city committee will hold its annual outing and dinner at Bass Point, Aug. 23. The speakers will be Chairman Thomas P. Riley of the state committee, Congressman John J. Mitchell of Marlboro, Lieutenant-Governor Walsh and William H. O'Brien of Boston.

MEDFORD

Mayor Charles S. Taylor is to call a special meeting of the aldermen for next week to take action upon confirming the appointments of the building commissioners recently named, who are to have charge of the erection of the \$225,000 city hall.

Canvass of the voting list has been completed. There have been 422 names dropped, leaving 4272 enrolled voters. Of this number there are 2632 Republicans, 304 Democrats, 57 Progressives and 1279 enrolled under no party. There are 7639 assessed polls, which is a gain of 340 over last year.

CHELSEA

Now that the Cary Boys Club is to be officially known as the Chelsea Boys Club and the bequest of \$1000 has been made over to them there is a movement on foot to have the money remaining in the hands of the secretary of the auxiliary of the old club made over to be used by the playground committee for outings for children.

The directors of the Y. M. C. A. have had several applications for the position of general secretary of the local organization, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Michael, but have reached no decision.

The Wellesley Nehoiden Club, a men's social club, is having its bowling alleys repaired in preparation for the coming season. Bowling matches are already scheduled with the Hunnewell, Mavugus, Riverdale, Arlington Boat, Northgate and Newtowne clubs.

SUB-CALIBER FIRE TO END GUN WORK

Sub-caliber practice today concludes the work of Massachusetts artillery corps 10 and 12, which have been holding service firing contests at Ft. Warren for the last two days. Marksmanship of the two corps was declared excellent in yesterday's contest with a moving target at a range of 7000 yards. Work of the tenth corps was directed by Captain Horton of Boston, and of the twelfth by Captain Southworth of Fall River.

Gen. William B. Emery and 12 members of the officers' institute, guests of Col. Walter E. Lombard, were present at the exhibition. General Emery reviewed the battalion on the parade ground after the firing.

NATHAN H. DOLE HEADS ALUMNI

NORRIDGEWICK, Me.—The Eaton school reunion was held here Wednesday with about 100 alumni present.

At the business meeting in the high school building these officers were elected: Nathan Haskell Dole of Jamaica Plain, Mass., president; W. S. Kidder, Boston, first vice-president; Clarence Weston, Portland, second vice-president; Miss Hattie Longley, Norridgewick, secretary-treasurer; E. D. Hilton, Norridgewick; Henry Newton, New York; Edward Whiting, New York; Miss Nina Hussey, Norridgewick; Mrs. Emma Nugent Woodsum, Larone; Miss Mae Ward, Skowhegan; Mrs. Hattie Johnston, Madison, executive committee.

PROGRESSIVES TO SEEK ALL OFFICES

SALEM, Mass.—At the meeting last night of members of the Progressive party of Salem, Danvers, Beverly and Marblehead it was voted to take out nomination papers for all state and county officers for the Progressive party. Selection of a candidate from the second Essex district was left to the Salem committee. There will be another meeting Tuesday night.

State Committeeman Nelson Clark of Beverly addressed the meeting last night, speaking against the present enrollment law, which he declared to be unjust, as it kept many away from the polls.

QUINCY

Em. Sir Walter E. Piper, commander of Quincy commandery, K. T., and Mrs. Piper left yesterday noon with St. Omer commandery, K. T., of Dorchester, for Denver, Colorado, to attend the triennial convocation of the grand commandery which is to be held in that city next week.

WINTHROP

The meeting to be held at the Baptist church this evening will be in charge of E. F. Chisholm.

Nearly all of the boats of the Winthrop Yacht Club are at Marblehead for this week.

MELROSE

New sidewalks are being laid on Foster street with edge stones, on West Wyoming avenue with edge stones, and along the greater part of the easterly side of Main street.

Several residents of the new precinct in ward 7 have given notice of changing their enrollment from Republican to Democratic. As there was but one Democrat in the precinct and no Progressives, it was at first believed that difficulty would be experienced in filling the election offices. It is now probable that those who have given their intention of changing to Democrats may be named as election officers by the Democratic party and confirmed by the mayor.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

A public exhibition of the work done at the Locke vacation school during the five-week session this summer is being held this afternoon at the school.

ARLINGTON

The seventh annual meeting of the Bates Family Association is being held today in the First Parish church in Charlestown. Gardner Bates is president of the organization.

REVERE

There are 55 members of the family this week at Mother's Rest. Today groups of children from the Ellis Memorial and the Lincoln house societies are being entertained.

WELLESLEY

A new heating system is being put into College hall, Wellesley College, and general repairs are being made about the grounds.

NEW SALEM HAS REUNION AUG. 21

NEW SALEM, Mass.—The executive committee of the fortieth annual reunion of New Salem Academy, which is in its one hundred and eighteenth year, on Wednesday announced the program which comes on Thursday, Aug. 21, at New Salem hill. William H. Bullard of Holyoke is president.

In the morning there will be the usual literary and musical program. The address of welcome will be given by Mrs. William A. Moore of Millington, and there will be an address by President Bullard. The usual dinner will be served in the vestry of the Congregational church, with luncheon in the academy grove. There will be readings by Miss Leonita Flynn, reports of officers and committees, short speeches by alumni and friends, and other features. There will be a ball game, and a reception in the evening.

JOHN J. MARTIN TALKS ON BOSTON

John J. Martin, Boston's delegate to the seventeenth annual convention of the league of American Municipalities, which opens its sessions today in Winnipeg, Canada, will deliver an address on the charter of Boston. The main point of his theme will be the advantages of the type of municipal government as represented in Boston over the commission form of government.

While in Winnipeg the delegates will be entertained by a local committee and many trips will be taken through the city and environs. Among the topics to be discussed will be municipal finance, municipal light and power, and city planning. The convention will continue until Aug. 10.

FRANKLIN IS THEME

Achievements of Benjamin Franklin, the discoverer, inventor and statesman, were outlined by Edwin D. Mead, yesterday afternoon, in the Old South meeting house, in one of a series of talks on "American Men of Science."

ROBERT C. OGDEN PASSES AWAY

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me.—Robert C. Ogden, a New York philanthropist, passed away at his summer home here.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 10c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

BUSINESS INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Business Opportunities

CONVERSATIONS WITH SOME of our clients would be interesting to the timid business investor. Write or call and we will help you to do this.

EVERY MAN SHOULD FEEL A KINSHIP for his work such as the sailor has for the sea. We try to place before our clients opportunities for business investment where they shall feel at home and also get the best results from their efforts, both in satisfaction and money.

IF ONE HAS ENOUGH CAPITAL to stand a dry spell we would advise him to buy a business now. Things look a bit dark to many and this condition is reflected in the

price. Better come in and talk things over if you contemplate making a business investment in the near future. When the tide turns prices are sure to advance.

\$5000 WILL PURCHASE a half interest in a long established extension shoe business in which the profits are very large.

ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN metal stamping businesses in the United States can be bought for about \$200,000 or with the right parties owners will retain 49%.

OPPORTUNITY to consolidate with a successful metal specialty business in a New Jersey city near New York.

Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th Street New York

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

On Monday, Aug. 12, 1913, at 2 p. m., gentleman's farm, consisting of 236 acres, on State road, West Norfolk, Conn., near the intersection of the old road and the new 14-room house, all modern improvements; 2 large barns with silos, garage, creamery, chicken house, etc.; apple orchards, practically all other kinds of fruit; running spring water in house and large number of outbuildings including exceptionally fine chance to develop lake; this is one of the choicest farms in Litchfield county and must be seen to be appreciated; we earnestly invite your inspection; to be sold on easy terms to the highest bidder. For further information apply to FRANK LEMONGELLI, Owner, West Norfolk, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

MAINTENANCE MILLS, CAPT. CO. MASS. Commodious country estate on beautiful lake, one-half mile from bay; fine macadamized roads; 1600 feet above sea level; new 14-room house, all modern improvements; 2 large barns with silos, garage, creamery, chicken house, etc.; apple orchards, practically all other kinds of fruit; running spring water in house and large number of outbuildings including exceptionally fine chance to develop lake; this is one of the choicest farms in Litchfield county and must be seen to be appreciated; we earnestly invite your inspection; to be sold on easy terms to the highest bidder. For further information apply to FRANK LEMONGELLI, Owner, West Norfolk, Conn.

CANADIAN LAND

FOR SALE—Block of 14,000 acres of choicest grain and mixed farming land in Central Alberta, S. E. of Edmonton; near R. R. district settled with progressive Canadian and American farmers; good schools and roads; low taxes; fine climate; near growing city; soil black loam, clay sub soil; steam plow land; climate most equable in Alberta; price and terms reasonable; will divide in wholesale blocks to suit purchaser. For particulars address O. J. DUKE, Owner's Representative, 4905 Forrestville ave., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON

FARMS FOR SALE—144 acres, all fenced; 130 acres cleared, balance in wood; well watered; good orchard; 6-room house; large barn; 16 miles to Washington; a bargain at \$5000; this is between Washington and Baltimore and should double in value; fine climate; all other bargains and make a specialty of Washington, Maryland and Virginia properties. W. P. McDOWELL, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN

—Quick service, low rates; bring in your mortgages for cash; DRYAN'S CONSTRUCTION LOANS, EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 236 Washington St.

LAND—WISCONSIN

BEFORE location anywhere with WISCONSIN ADVANCEMENT ASSN., 54 Canwell blk., Milwaukee, Wis., about Wisconsin cheap lands; close to fine towns and markets.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FURNITURE of a 7-room apartment for sale. Huntington ave., near Massachusetts. Phone Back Bay 4187-R.

TROLLEY MEN ARE SEEKING THIRD MAN FOR BOARD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Understanding

regarding the selection of names for the lists from which a third member of the trolley arbitration board is to be chosen was reached by Bentley W. Warren, the arbitrator selected by the trolley men. Mr. Hayes received a list of 12 names from Mr. Warren yesterday, with a request that he supply nine additional names to the list of three which he sent Mr. Warren Monday.

Mr. Hayes has complied with Mr. Warren's request and now each side has 12 names under consideration. Mr. Hayes and Mr. Warren have made an effort to select men who would be satisfactory to each side.

The two arbitrators have 10 days in which to select the third man. The period began last Saturday and ends next Tuesday. In case the third man is not selected by Aug. 12 the selection of the third arbitrator will be made by Attorney-General Swift and Commissioner Bump, the new member of the state board of conciliation and arbitration.

ARCHITECTS OF FRANCE NAMED FOR TECHNOLOGY

Jean Frederick Weillhorsk of Tours will succeed Professor Desgrandelle and Albert LeMonnier of Paris will succeed Allen H. Cox in the department of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to advices received at President MacLaurin's office from Paris.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB OUTING IS AUG. 30

SALEM, Mass.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Essex County Democratic Club last night it was voted to hold the annual outing of the Essex county Democrats at Canobie lake, Aug. 30.

APARTMENTS TO LET

UPPER FLAT of 7 rooms, 155 Main st., Medford; all improvements; 5 minutes from steam and 1 minute from electric cars; rent \$19 a month. Apply at store, corner Summer and Main sts., Medford, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

BROOKLINE—BEACON ST.—To let furnished, Sept. 1, for 4 months, choice apartment, 4 rooms, including complete kitchen; also bath and piazza; steam heat, c. h. w., janitor. Tel. Brookline 9233-M.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE

Fine European Hotel

Easy Terms. Inquire

MRS. L. PETERSON
173 So. First Street, San Jose, Cal.

SUMMER BOARD—WISCONSIN

SPEND YOUR VACATION with us in my comfortable private home in the beautiful Delta of the Wisconsin river, "The Hillside," MARY L. MORRIS, Manager, Kilbourn, Wis.

STORAGE

SUFFOLK Storage Warehouse Company

100 NORTHAMPTON ST., Boston, Mass. Packers and Forwarders of Household Effects, Pianos, Wedding Gifts, etc. Estimates Furnished Without Charge. 500 separately locked rooms for storage of a wide variety of household goods. Heated Piano and Art Room. Telephone Roxbury 323

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE
1912 small S. G. V. 4-passenger limousine, in excellent, ready-to-run condition; electric lights and accessories; tires good; cost \$3800, price \$1250; remarkable bargain for person wanting a town car; is a car of distinguished appearance. R. BURNETT, 303 Boylston st., Boston.

CURIOS

RARE CURIOS for sale, two Japanese pagodas made in Foochow, China, of native soapstone, beautifully carved; 3 feet 2 inches high; 9 stories; 70 or more pendants (lanterns). L. J. DOOLITTLE, 197 Park rd. N. W., Washington, D. C.

ROOMS

BATAVIA STREET, IT, SUITE 2
Nicely furnished rooms to let. Convenient location.

BERKELEY ST., 249 (near Common-wealth av.)—Furnished rooms with breakfast if desired. Telephone R. B. 3539-M.

CAMBRIDGE Y. M. C. A., 820 Mass. ave.; to rent, single and double rooms for men; electric lights, shower baths and dining room; 6 minutes from Park st.

LARGE, cool, airy, furnished rooms by day or week; bath, continuous hot water; summer prices; 64 Gainsboro st., Suite 4. Phone B. B. 1967-W.

FAMILY HOTELS—DENVER

COOL, AIRY ROOMS with home table and excellent service; large lawns, garden and shade; on Capitol Hill but only two blocks from Brown Palace Hotel. TIE LANCETER, 1765 Sherman, Hotel TIE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

51 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Assurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa. New York address 602 W. 150th St.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Working foreman for ornamental iron, etc.; Pacific coast city; must be capable of making own shop drawings and correctly estimating time and material from architectural blue prints; the right man will have ample opportunity to get an interest in the business right; must be strict testator; references and full particulars in the first letter. Address B 585, Monitor Office, Boston.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES

RESPONSIBLE Chicago business man will represent eastern or foreign concern. Address, with full particulars, R-5, 750 Fine bldg., Chicago.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended to appear in all editions of

SATURDAY'S MONITOR

Should reach the Monitor office NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper Classification

Toronto City Estates LIMITED

Cumulative preferred shares in the Toronto City Estates, Limited, giving a dividend of

Six Per Cent Per Annum

payable half yearly, are offered to investors. The sale of a limited number of these preferred shares is being made on behalf of clients and with every five shares purchased is given one fully paid common share as a bonus.

This is an opportunity for investment which should appeal to the most conservative investors.

APPLY TO ROBINS LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA, OR NO. 1 CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND

ADVERTISING SERVICE

Profitable Canadian Advertising Service

Newspapers-Magazines-Billboards

WOODS-NORRIS Limited

Toronto Advertising Agency Canada

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

RAINBOW Lawn Sprayer

Adjustable to heavy or mist spray. By mail, prepaid \$75. AGENTS WANTED. Good opportunity. Rapid seller. PERFECTION MFG. CO. PEORIA, ILL.

KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING

MEN'S APPAREL

F. A. COWLBECK CO.

Sell the Better Things That Men Wear

HATS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS

106 West Main Street

BARBER SHOPS

CLEAN BATH ROOMS; laundry agency; safety razor, shampoos and electrical machine; best of tonorial work. W. J. ALLCOCK, 124 W. Main st., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BAKERY

YOU DEMAND cleanliness and quality; we guarantee it. BRYANT'S BAKERY, 204-206 W. Main st.; phone 728.

CLEANSERS

THE PARIS Cleaners and Dyers, 222 W. Main st. Our time is devoted to the public for first-class work. Phone 157.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISING

TRUNKS AND BAGS

BUY Bankhardt's TRUNKS AND LEATHER GOODS

458-4-40 RACE ST.

CLEANING AND DYEING

ATTENTION—We clean and dye all kinds of garments and household articles equal to new; prices cheerfully submitted if desired; parcel post packages prepaid; all express charges on orders amounting to \$5.00 we pay both ways. Use the parcel post when you can. THE FRENCH BEN DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN

Painting, Decorating, Paints, Glass, Wall Paper. Telephone North 1631

1330 Clybourn Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MARION TYLER

Voice Training, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Training for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc.

402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2651, Chicago

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor

28 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

Chicago Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZEY 750 People's Gas Bldg.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

WORLD CIRCLING RECORD MADE BY JOHN H. MEARS

Trip Around the Earth Is Done
in 35 Days, 21 Hours and 43
Minutes—How He Made and
Gained Time

COST LESS THAN \$800

NEW YORK—John Henry Mears arrived here Wednesday night from a trip around the world in record time. He left here July 2, accomplishing the trip of 21,066 miles in 35 days, 21 hours, 43 minutes. The best time hitherto was 39 days, 19 hours, 43 minutes, made by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt of Paris. Mr. Mears made the trip for the New York Evening Sun.

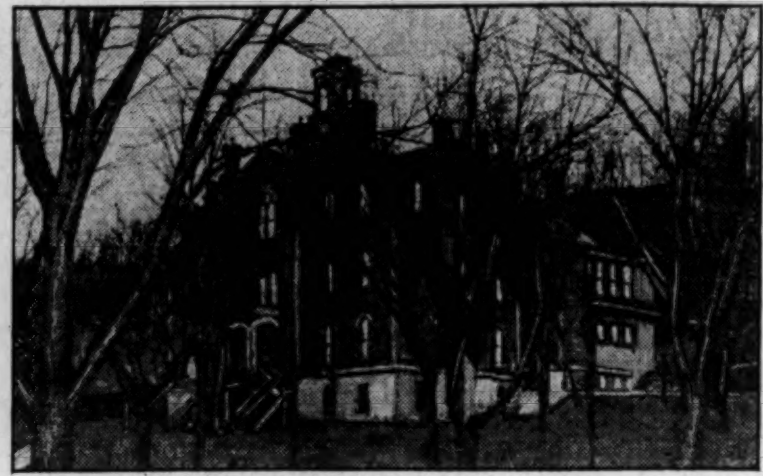
Throughout his journey he said he never had more unusual experiences than in his ride down Broadway Wednesday night in an automobile from the Grand Central station to Park row. Traffic regulations were abandoned and the machine containing Mr. Mears covered the distance in eight minutes.

Mr. Mears said the trip cost him less than \$800. This included the liberal tips he distributed along the way and the money he gave to a locomotive crew on the Trans-Siberian railway.

"I am glad an American now holds the world's record," he said tonight. "Comparing my trip to Mr. Jaeger-Schmidt's, I gained two days over him on my voyage across the Pacific and three days over him in my trip across the United States. But I lost more than a day at other points. Perhaps it was my better knowledge of traveling in this country that aided me in the last lap across the continent."

Mr. Mears left here on the Mauretania. From London he went to Paris, then to Berlin and St. Petersburg. From St.

SAVANNA, ILL., HAS EXCELLENT SCHOOL, PICTURESQUELY SET



Lincoln school, near business center of Savanna, Ill.

SAVANNA, Ill.—Savanna, Ill., is on the Mississippi river and the surrounding region is given to farming, gardening and stock-raising. Much produce is shipped from this point. There is an excellent school system maintained. The Lincoln school is a four-story brick building and is near to the public library and to the business part of the town. The school yard is picturesque, with a fountain, tall shade trees and cement walks. Savanna is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads.

Petersburg he traveled through Manchuria and then to Yokohama, where he went aboard a steamer bound for Victoria, B. C. He crossed Puget sound to Seattle, thence to this city via Chicago.

FACTORY MEN SENTENCED
NEW YORK—Forty-three men arrested during a fire department investigation of factories following the Binghamton fire were arraigned for sentence in the court of special sessions Wednesday. Eighteen men were fined \$20 each, some going to jail in default.

LOWELL P. O. CHANGES COME SOON
WASHINGTON—Plans for temporary improvement of the postoffice at Lowell, Mass., were submitted to Postmaster General Burleson Wednesday by the supervising architect of the treasury. Actual alterations will be begun soon.

'98 WAR VETERANS TO HAVE REUNION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Spanish war veterans of this city and vicinity are preparing for the tenth annual encampment, to be held at Buffalo. Between 30 and 40 will depart Aug. 31.

The delegates and other members of the party will leave here Sunday evening on the Colonial line boat, arriving in New York Monday morning, where they will board a day line steamer and sail up the Hudson to Albany. They will stop in that city over night and then proceed to Buffalo arriving there Tuesday afternoon. The return trip will be made by the way of the New York Central through Worcester.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

FRATERNITY
Not for ourselves, alone, we live,
But when rich blessings pour
Our hands o'erfull 'tis ours to give
To others of our store.
With friend and stranger we must share
All that to us belongs.
As flowers dispense their perfume rare
And birds fling forth their songs.

Of course any league 'ball team is likely to have its ups and downs, but if it really means to win the pennant it ought to have rather more of the former than of the latter.

MAY BE

More farmer boys would stay and chore, Nor seek the towns, I guess, If they could go a-fishing more And hoe the garden less.

The number of boarded-up residence windows and locked office doors is proof that this is the year's play season, and that the city is out in the country now.

Perhaps it may be said that both of Boston's league ball teams are this year playing a quality of baseball designed to inspire a hope of winning a pennant—in the hearts of some of the other teams.

Now that long-distance, cross-country golf has been introduced in Scotland, in the form of driving matches from city to city, many miles apart, there is no telling where it will stop. It may be that some day a match game will be played from Boston or New York to San Francisco, and only the stretches of open sea will deter some enthusiast from attempting to be the first player to drive a golf ball to the north pole.

RETAIL MERCHANTS ADJOURN
WARREN, Pa.—After a three days' convention the Retail Merchants Association, comprising delegates from all sections of the state, today adjourned. The meetings were held in the courthouse.

MOUNTAIN SCENERY AND APPLE GROWING HOOD RIVER FEATURES



(Photo by Slocum)

Mount Hood and Hood River, Ore., orchards

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—This city of 3000 people is situated on the Columbia river, 66 miles east of Portland, and is the metropolis of the little valley of 200 square miles to the south. The fame of this community rests on the Spitzbergen and Yellow Newton apples which grow to such perfection under the shadow of white capped Mt. Hood. Thousands of tourists annually visit Hood River to note the methods used in the horticultural work, and many of these make the climb to the summit of Mt. Hood, 11,225 feet above sea level. Cloud Cap Inn, where the mountain climbers spend the night, is 8837 feet up the side of the mountain. In the Northwest, Hood River is as much a point of interest as Mt. Blanc, and the little Oregon city is making every effort to keep her wonderful scenery as close to nature as a high civilization will allow. In Hood River the first question is not "Have you seen the courthouse?" but "Have you seen the mountain?"

WEYMOUTH'S TAX RATE TO BE \$17.50

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—The assessors have announced the tax rate for the present year as \$17.50 on \$1000, an increase of 25 cents over that of last year.

The advance is due to the increase in the state and county tax and the increased appropriations made at the annual town meeting. The total valuation was increased from \$10,022,956 to \$11,350,821 during the year.

REPUBLICANS PLAN OUTING FOR AUG. 16

SALEM, Mass.—The annual outing of the Essex Republican Club will be held at Lynnfield, Aug. 16.

Among the speakers expected are Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, Congressman John I. Rogers of Lowell, Congressman Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton and Massachusetts Senator John W. Weeks. There will be sports in the morning.

MACHIAS FOLK TO END SEASON OF PAGEANTRY

Large Assemblage Witnesses
Duel of Margaretta and Unity
and Talleyrand Episode—
French Boat Song on River

LIBERTY POLE RAISED

MACHIAS, Me.—With many new visitors summoned by reports of the success of the performances of the first two days, the Machias pageant closes today.

Episodes in the program of Wednesday, Governor's day, which excited the admiration of the large assemblage were the sea fight of the Margaretta and the Unity and the visit of Talleyrand. A special event of the day was the erection in the morning of a permanent memorial liberty pole in front of Libby hall, the site of the first church, and near the spot where Machias patriots erected their famed, pine-tasseled liberty pole. Mrs. Josephine O'Brien Campbell of Cherryfield made the presentation speech as the American flag was unfurled.

The vessels used to represent the Margaretta and the Unity are slightly smaller reproductions of the originals. The representation of the duel between them was commented on as an unprecedented triumph in the art of pageantry.

The Talleyrand scene was the cause of enthusiastic comment with the arrival of guests on saddles and pillows, with Talleyrand himself with a gay party in a stagecoach.

Effective numbers in the program were the attack of the Passamaquoddy Indians, a band of whom is encamped near the scene, and the arrival of La Tour and his 20 men, who rowed up the river with the flag of France flying in their boat and who sang as they drew near.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HEAD OF STOCK—B. H. MACY & CO. New York, require a competent, thoroughly experienced head of stock for their belt department. Apply at office of general manager, 350 N. Broadway, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, reliable middle-aged woman as housekeeper for family of 3 adults and a baby; full particulars and references by mail. Address F. W. SNYDER, Fulton, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to help with housework and 2 children; good home; New York in winter; references. MRS. A. S. LEE, 125 West 12th St., New York.

MILLINERY—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced milliners; also bright, neat girls, over 16 years of age, as apprentices. Apply at office of General Manager.

MOTHER'S HELPER or nursery maid, capable young or middle-aged woman, to take care of children and assist in light upstairs work; references required. MRS. W. M. O. ROGERS, Jr., Pomroy road, Madison, N. J.

SALES LADIES wanted everywhere; on salary, whole or part time. THE VICTORIA CO., 227 N. Front St., Baltimore, Md.

SALESMEN—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, have several vacancies for particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced saleswomen in various departments throughout the store. Apply at office of general manager.

STAMPERS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced stampers on stationery, bronze and color work. Apply at office of General Manager.

YOUNG GIRL or woman with young child wanted to do light housework. MRS. F. G. BARBER, 96 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires engagement, either permanent or temporary. A. OAKLEY SPENCER, 75 E. 121st st., New York City.

APPRENTICE—Boy 16 wishes to learn trade of mechanical draughting; has excellent talent in freehand drawing. E. M. MARY, 215 W. 121st st., New York.

BARBER, first-class, understands hair work; wants situation; good references. J. BOYLE, 306 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, desires evening work; take off balances, open or close books; good references; moderate salary. CHARLES L. INCE, 162 Linden ave., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, now employed, desires to change; very reliable. W. A. YOUNG, 217 E. 34th st., New York City.

BUYER wants position with hotel or bakery; can take charge of storeroom. A. WEYER, 10 W. 10th st., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, desires position with private family; references furnished. Address JOHN S. VALENTE, Margolia, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC 7 years' experience, desires position, private or commercial; honest, trustworthy, temperate and of good habits. JOHN FLICHER, 224 W. 142d st., New York City.

ESTIMATOR for rough and finished carpentry wants position; list of manufactured woodwork, calculated or metal covered; familiar with detail and construction. C. M. HARRING, 347 Oak st., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT of a few hours desired; reliable clerk. (M. J. M. ELLIOTT, 510 W. 154th st., New York City.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN wants position of trust in Los Angeles, Cal.; best references. Address R. KING, 24 S. 17th st., East Orange, N. J.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN wants position, traveling preferred, for any good line; salary and expenses; please send full particulars of line and territory. S. E. GIDDES, 127 Grove st., Plainfield, N. J.

SALESMAN (30) wishes position with a good home; can furnish best of references as to ability and character; canvassing or commission basis proposition. PAUL F. MARX, 1249 Bedford ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK on umbrella and parasols; position desired by young man, 3 years' experience. Apply by letter only. NATHAN EDELSTEIN, 481 Grand st., New York City.

TEACHER wants position—Constitutional and international law, economics and kindred subjects in college or law school; have had 4 years of postgraduate work; have several degrees and a few years' experience. J. OSTER, 528A 123d st., New York City.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, both export and domestic, 5 years' experience with large New York corporation; position desired. JOHN W. CROMMELIN, 173 Academy st., South Orange, N. J.

TELE LAYEN, middle-aged, skilled workman at the fireplaces, vestibules, bathrooms, etc.; good habits; permanent position desired. GEORGE A. STRONG, 150 Pearl st., Rochester, N. Y.

USEFUL BUTLER VALET, wishes steady position, city or country; would take care of a gentleman. VICTOR KRAAT, 22 St. Marks place, care of Mr. Fairbank, New York City.

WATCHMAN or timekeeper wants situation of any kind; similar work. LEONARD BUCK, 132 West 123d st., New York.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN (30) wants steady position with reliable firm; apply by letter only. FRANK DOCHERTY, 1665 Junata st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN, nearly 18, wants work, preferably in automobile manufacturing and tool designing, desires position leading to responsibility; would travel. GILMORE, 254 West 35th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position; willing worker; best references. CHARLES BONSER, 218 East 70th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (27), college graduate, 5 years in automobile manufacturing and tool designing, desires position leading to responsibility; would travel. GILMORE, 254 West 35th st., New York.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT—Young, capable woman wants position in New York or Boston; best references; moderate salary. LAURA BECKER, Point Peninsula, New York.

COMPANION TO LADY or child—Redundant lady wants position; willing to travel; teaches singing if required. MISS IRENE REYNOLDS, 450 Franklin av., Yonkers, N. Y.

COMPANION—Intelligent English lady desires position; age 35; good traveling; linguist; horsewoman; accustomed good habits; good of country. Address MRS. GEORGE, 225 E. 12th st., New York.

COMPANION OR LADY'S MAID—Redundant young lady; German and English speaking; good sewer; home nights. A. MAYER, 225 E. 12th st., New York.

CLERK FOR NEWSSTAND AND PERIODICALS—Young German speaking woman wants position in New York hotel or office building. FRANCES SANDER, 166 St. Nicholas av., New York City.

DESIGNER OF LADIES' AND MISSES' EVENING GOWNS desires position in first-class New York house. Address MISS E. WARD, General P. O., New York.

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DENTISTRY. **GEORGE C. WALLACE, D.D.S.**, 271 Woodward Ave. Phone Main 1332.

DENTISTRY. **DR. F. W. CRYDERMAN**, 807 Gas Building. Phone Main 6236.

DEVELOPING, Printing and Enlarging. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prompt service. Place to trade. **Herbert W. Payne**, 308 E. Phila. Ave., Tel. North 2322.

DIAMOND MERCHANT and SILVER. **SMITH—HUGH CONNOLLY**, State and Griswold sts. Main 2180.

DRESSMAKING. **MRS. J. M. HARDING**, 12 Medbury Ave. Tel. North 4585-J.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES. Tungsten lamps, shades, portable lamps, electric cooking and household conveniences. **CENTRAL STATE SUPPLY COMPANY**, 68 Washington Blvd., Tel. Cherry 2971.

EMBROIDERED ROBES, Linens, Valises, Batistes, Ratines and Zephyrs. Trimmings to match. **NORTHMORE & CO.**, 122 Farmer st.

EXPRESSING and Delivering promptly attended to. **W. E. Darling and Roy H. Gage**, 1347 Jefferson Ave., Tel. East 495.

FINE TABLE DELICACIES. Fruit, vegetables, cheese and smoked meats. **Frank Kirchgeessner**, 883 Mack Ave., Ridge 2431.

FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED. Floral Decorations. Mail Orders Filled. **FETTERS**, 114 Farmer St.

FURNISHINGS FOR MEN. **ANGER & KANOUSE**, The Dime Savings Bank bldg., Tel. Main 103.

FURS—August sale. A straight 20 per cent discount on our entire stocks. The House of Georges, 220 Woodward Ave., cor. Mich. and 4th Ave., Tel. Cherry 3727 J.

GOODWIN CORSET SHOP. **CORA A. KERR**, special fitter for Goodwin Corsets, room 514, Washington Arcade. Tel. Cherry 3625-R.

GOWNS and SUITS. **MORSE-TUTTON**, 416 Washington Arcade. Phone Main 1563.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS—Furniture, Rugs and Stoves, etc. **SUMNER CO.**, cor. Mich. and 4th Ave., Tel. Cherry 3727 J.

IMPORTERS of MILLINERY, Hosiery, neckwear and hosiery. The Eddy-Frost Company, 284 Woodward, cor. Warren.

INSURANCE—Fire and Auto. Phone for rates and information. **MISS E. MORRIS**, Main 5793 or North 927-J.

INTERIOR DECORATING and Painting. Interior wood finishing. **GEO. A. BOYLE**, For estimates phone North 4412.

JEWELRY and diamonds, watches, silverware, stationery. **Charles W. Warren & Co.**, 104-106 Washington Ave., Washington Arcade building.

JEWELRY MAKER, repairing of watches, jewelry. **PETER SORESENSEN**, 213 Woodward av., room 66.

RESTAURANT—DIXIE TEA SHOP, 124 Federal Street, Lunches, Afternoon Tea and Dinner.

LUNCH CLUB—THE CENTRAL—Home baking and cooking. **LUNCHEON 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.** except Sundays. 3rd floor. Valpey building, 213 Woodward Ave.

MANICURING, SHAMPOOING, HAIRDRESSING—Miss Morton, 17 Brady st. By app. at your home. Tel. Grand 1234.

MANICURING and SHAMPOOING by appointment. **MISS B. NETCHER**, Hemlock 1546-L.

MARCELLING, Shampooing, Manicuring. Mrs. Alice Wadley, Wright Kay bldg., 3d floor. Hair goods and toilet articles.

MARCELLING, Hair Goods, Towel Preparations—**BROSSARD-SNOWDEN CO.**, 701-5 Breittmeyer bldg., Cherry 4484.

MEN'S READY TO WEAR CLOTHES. **THE HOUSE OF HERBST**, 141 Woodward Ave., over Sander's.

MILLINERY—L. M. RANSOME, 244 Woodward Ave., Shop 402. Showing Mid-Summer Models.

MUSICAL Instruments—Steinway Piano and other Pianos; Victrolas; everything in music. **Griffith Bros.**, 245 Woodward av.

RESTAURANTS—UPPER TEA ROOM, 3d floor, Wright Kay bldg., Eldr. 211 Woodward Ave. Lunches, dinners a la carte.

SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, HAIR GOODS—BENEDICT & YACK, Shop 402, 244 Woodward Ave. Tel. Cherry 3536-J.

SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, etc.—**MRS. EMMA HAROLD**, Phillips' Manor, 29 E. Willis Ave. Phone Grand 4507-W.

SHOES for Ladies, Boys and Men. **THE ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE**, 61 and 63 W. Gd. River av.

TAILOR—RAY J. SWOPE, Suits to Order \$25.00 Up. Dry Cleaning, Pressing—Called For and Delivered. Forrest and Second Ave.

TINNING, ROOFING—Blow Pipe and Furnace Work. **HENRY MARX**, 19 Homer Ave. Phone Cedar 1042.

WALL PAPERS and PAINTS. Full line at **J. L. Hudson Co.**, Wm. H. Reed, Jgr. Main 5164.

WOMEN'S LINGERIE UNDERWEAR made to order; also La Resista Corsets. **MARIE M. BUCKER**, 3rd floor Hannan Mills bldg., 135 Farmer st., Tel. Cherry 635.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR and Dresses—The Norbro Shop, 2d floor, Univ. bldg., 19 E. Grand River Ave. Tel. Cherry 3330-R.

WORKS OF ART, Pictures Frames and Art Mirrors. **JAMES E. HANNA & BROS.**, 203 Washington Arcade.

CENTRAL

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE, 117 So. Burdick st.—Exclusive shop for ladies' suits, coats, dresses, waists; popular prices.

MERCHANDISE THAT IS DEPENDABLE—**GILMORE BROTHERS**, One of Michigan's Best Stores.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

HIGH GRADE CLOTHING. Men's Furnishings and Hats. **RAWLINGS, AGNEW & LANG**, 507-9 Euclid Ave.

DENTISTRY—**G. MYERS, D.D.S.**, 802 Schofield Bldg., Bell Phone Main 674 Euclid, Ohio.

FURNITURE—**THE GEO. D. KOCH & SON CO.**, 1030 Euclid Ave., near E. 405th st. The Big East End Store.

HAIR GOODS—**Madam Peel & Son**, 30 Taylor Arcade. The hair made beautiful without washing by method used only by us.

MILLINERY OF QUALITY. **SHIELDS & TUBBS**, 218 Euclid Ave.

TAILORING—**W. J. McLAHLAN**, "Advanced Tailoring" for men and women who know. 35 Taylor Arcade.

CANADA

WINNIPEG

ARCHITECTS. **JORDAN AND OVER**, 47 Canada Life Building.

DYEING, CLEANING, PRESSING THE CLEANERS. **Cor. Jessie and John sts.** Phone F. R. 2000.

FAMILY BUTCHER. Prime Meats. **GEORGE RICHARDS**, 634 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg.

FLORIST—R. B. ORMISTON, Mail and telegraph orders delivered all over Western Canada. Telephone F. R. 744.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS—**McBEAN BROS.**—To the Grain Growers of Canada: Ship your grain to the commission firm of McBEAN BROS., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

GROCERIES—**H. E. WELDON & CO.**, 383 Portage Ave. and 286 Edmonton st. Phones Main 181, 182 and 4681.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING. **SPECIALISTS.** **SAALFELD & McLEAN**, 370 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG.

JEWELRY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS. **SAALFELD & McLEAN**, 370 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

LAUNDRY—RUMFORD LAUNDRY, LTD. Phone Garry 490, 401 Home and Wellington sts., Winnipeg.

LUMBER DEALERS. **J. D. McARTHUR CO., LIMITED**, Wholesale and Retail. 124 Prince Street and Higgins Avenue.

NORTHWESTERN AUTO CO., Ltd. (NYBERG AUTO), 128 Princess St., Winnipeg, Can. Phone Garry 2892.

PARKYEE SWEEPING COMPOUND. Floor Oil, Floor Oils, Metal Polish, Furniture Polish, Spray Polish, Liquid Soap, Soap Fixtures, PARKYEE-WHITE Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada.

RESTAURANT—BRADLEY'S, Phoenix bldg., cor. Notre Dame and Princess sts. Phone Garry 2916.

TAILORS—HADDEN & CO., 340 Portage Ave., Phone M 140.

WINNIPEG PRINTING & ENGRAVING CO., 211 Rupert st. Phone G. 3933, Winnipeg, Canada.

TORONTO

REAL ESTATE—MUNRO & CO., 2464 Queen East, Choice Real Estate Investments, Beach Properties. Phone Beach 512.

VANCOUVER

REAL ESTATE and Business—**A. Scott**, 404 Homer st., Tel. 441, 442, 44

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Action Sailings

Activity in the real estate market continues on a satisfactory basis to brokers and investors for this time of year.

Through the office of George Adams Woods, investment property has been transferred, situated on the corner of Washington and West Brookline streets, numbered 1511-1525 Washington street, consisting of a five-story stone building and 9280 square feet of land, assessed for \$165,000, of which \$40,000 is on the land. This property, occupied in part as the South End branch of the Boston postoffice, is conveyed by Annie Youngerman to Louville V. Niles. Pierce L. McCarthy represented the grantor and Carl F. Monk the grantee.

Another investment property has been transferred, situated on the corner of Harrison avenue and Malden street, consisting of five-story commercial block and 3000 square feet of land, all assessed for \$24,000, of which \$9000 is on the land and \$15,000 on the building. The property is conveyed by Louville V. Niles to Bernard Bennett, who has bought for investment. Carl F. Monk represented the grantor and Pierce L. McCarthy the grantee.

Also the property at 1378 Beacon street, Brookline, has been transferred, consisting of an eight-story brick and stone apartment house, assessed for \$53,000. Louville V. Niles being the owner and Annie Youngerman the purchaser. Carl F. Monk represented the grantor and Pierce L. McCarthy the grantee. All of these sales were made through the office of George Adams Woods, 16 State street.

NEWTON CENTER ESTATES SOLD
Alford Brothers & Co., report the following sales: "For Mrs. L. C. Amson to Thomas H. Davis, the estate 25 Paul street, Newton Center, consisting of a single house, stable and other outbuildings, all assessed for \$6200, of which \$1800 is on the land.

Also the estate 65 Gray Cliff road, Newton Center, for May H. Coolidge to Minnie L. Eddy, consisting of a large stone and wood house, stable and garage with man's apartments, and 58,640 square feet of land, total assessment being \$30,000, of which \$24,000 is on the buildings, and \$6000 on the land. The new owner buys for occupancy.

LARGE SALE AT WINCHESTER
One of the largest sales of vacant land made in recent years has just been consummated, in the sale of 91,280 square feet of land bounded by the Mystic Valley parkway, Lakeview and Ravenscroft roads. This property, all assessed for \$20,150, was sold by Louville V. Niles to Robert Coit, who will immediately undertake the development of the property by the subdivision of lots and erection of first-class single dwellings. George Adams Woods was the broker representing both parties in the transaction.

"Black Rock Estates," the subdivision of building lots on Jerusalem road, between Cohasset and Nantasket, being offered for sale at auction is attracting many persons interested in seashore summer houses. With the rapid filling in of the North shore the summer cottages are being forced to take advantage of the South Shore opportunities.

SOUTH BOSTON PROPERTY
Eleanor F. Falvey has sold to Michael P. Shea the estate numbered 719 East Third street, South Boston, consisting of a brick three-story house and lot containing about 1750 square feet; all assessed on a valuation of \$5800. George W. and C. Ernest Judkins were the brokers.

SALE OF MEDFORD ESTATE
John W. Mooney has sold his two-story house, containing nine rooms, with modern conveniences, situated 51 Allston street, in West Medford. The lot comprises 10,200 square feet, with a collection of choice fruit trees. The estate was sold to Mrs. Annie E. Parker of Somerville, through the Chapin Farm Agency, Old South building.

NORTH AND SOUTH END SALES
Frank P. Dyer has completed the purchase of two improved properties controlled by Abel B. Munroe estate and others and has placed the deeds on record. The properties are a 4-story brick building at 354 and 356 Hanover street, and a 2½-story brick building on the adjoining corner lot, No. 5 Tilton street. There are 1470 square feet of land altogether, taxed on \$17,500, the total assessment being \$22,600.

Another small transaction in the North End embraces a three-story frame house on 769 square feet of land on Noyes place, near Salem street, owned by Thomas M. Smith and bought by Frank Cambelli et al. The property is taxed for \$3200, including \$1700 land value.

The South End parcel was purchased by the Provident Realty Company from Mary Lloyd estate, and is at 502 Shawmut avenue, corner of Stevens street. It is a 3½-story brick building and 1345 square feet of land. Improvements are assessed for \$3400 and the lot for \$2400 additional.

TRANSACTION IN ROXBURY
Property assessed in the name of Sarah J. MacCormack at 444 Warren street, near Holborn street, has changed hands. It comprises a 2½-story single frame dwelling and lot containing 5000 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$8000 and land value \$3000. It was bought by Myer S. Olin.

SALES IN EAST BOSTON
Three brick dwelling houses on 3630 square feet of land, located at 99 to 103 London street, near Decatur street, have passed into the possession of Giuseppe

Puleo from the former owner, Frank W. Kaan. The total assessed value is \$9000, of which \$3000 applies to the land.

Albert E. Walsh bought a small frame house from Jennie Haines, former owner of the estate numbered 154 Wordworth street, corner of Homer street. The total assessment is \$1700. The lot contains 5000 square feet and carries \$300 of the assessors' valuation.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
Haskell st., 2d ward 23; Bert W. Gove; brick auto storage.
Pleasant st., 2d ward 23; R. J. Thomas; frame dwelling.
Fairview st., 2d ward 24; L. W. Federal st., 2d ward 7; Robert M. Morse et al.; alter store and offices.
Bosworth st., 8th ward 7; Robert H. Gardner, H. C. Lincoln; alter offices and mercantile.
Medford st., 10th ward 8; Torrey estate et al.; alter manufacturing.
Maverick sq., 9th ward 2; Harry Rotnaky; alter store and tenements.
Huntington ave., 6th ward 19; Abram Holtecker; alter store and tenements.
Sullivan st., 5th ward 10; Robert Bennett; alter store and machine shop.
Boylston st., 3rd ward 10; A. W. Perry; alter store and offices.
Boylston st., 3rd ward 10; D. C. Brewer; alter store and offices.
Boylston st., 3rd ward 10; Mary Dolan; alter store and offices.
Commercial st., 35-37, 3rd ward 6; Robert H. Bedford et al.; 88, 3rd ward 7; Dr. David W. Sheerer; alter light manufacturing.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Abel B. Munroe et al. to Frank P. Dyer, 2 lots; d. \$1.
Sarah J. Parker et al. to same, same; q. \$1.
May H. Carlton to same, same; rel. \$1.
Rose C. Munroe to same, same; rel. \$1.
Sophia B. Polechla to same, same; d. \$1.
Louise V. Niles to Frank Cambelli et al.; Noyes pl.; q. \$1.
Clara E. Thayer et al. to Timothy Remy; 10th ward 2; Atlantic ave.; d. \$1.
Mary Lloyd et al. to Provident Realty Co.; Shawmut ave. and Stephens st.; d. \$1.
Harrison ave. and Malden st.; q. \$1.
Annie Youngerman to Carl F. Monk; 10th ward 2; Brookline ave.; q. \$1.
Carl F. Marks to Louville V. Niles, same; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Eleanor F. Falvey to Michael P. Shea, E. Third st.; q. \$1.
John F. Dugan to Mary A. Dugan, Baxter st.; 3 lots; q. \$1.
Herbert S. Riley to Antonio Anastasio; passageway near First st.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Frank W. Kane to Giuseppe Pules, London st.; 3 lots; q. \$1.
Jennie Haines to Albert E. Walsh; Wordsworth and Hanover st.; q. \$1.
ROXBURY
Thomas F. Kelley to John Kelley, Circuit st.; q. \$1.
Mary E. MacCormack to Myer S. Olin; Warren st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Cora B. Bellan to Charles J. Bellan; Roxbury st. and Putnam pl.; w. \$1.

DORCHESTER
John E. V. Hayden to Ada T. Hayden, Chester st. and Rockway; w. \$1.
Lucy M. Harwood to Rhoda Isenberg; Belvidere and Ashton st.; 2 lots; rel. \$1.
Same et al. to Bessie Burrows, Arbuthnot st., 2 lots, Arbuthnot and Ashton st.; rel. \$1.
Murdoch MacKenzie to Ralph T. Thacher, Temple st.; q. \$1.
John A. Hovey to Frederick M. Hilland, Dent st.; q. \$1.

BRIGHTON
West End Land Co. to West End Land Co., Sutherland, Cummings and Kilmer sts. and Commonwealth st., 9 lots; d. \$13,000.

CHARLESTOWN
Frank S. Mason and Ethel M. Spofford, sundry parcels; q. \$1.
Ethel M. Spofford to Monument Realty Trust, sundry parcels; q. \$1.

HYDE PARK
Hugham Insur. for Sava. to Joseph Silk, Williams av.; q. \$1.

CHELSEA
Myer Bisfeld to Jane McColgan, Bellingham st.; w. \$1.
Mary E. MacCormack to Morris Goldberg; Maverick st.; q. \$1.

REVERE
Almira D. S. Prints to Mary V. Cole, Bradstreet av.; w. \$1.

Y. M. C. A. OFFICER GIVES UP POST

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Roger W. Nichols, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has resigned his position and has left on a month's vacation in Maine. His successor has not yet been chosen and the work at present is under the direction of the physical instructor. Mr. Nichols came to New Bedford from the Flower hospital of New York city, where he was financial secretary. He is a graduate of Bates College and has been in Y. M. C. A. work most of the time since he graduated, at Utica, Carthage and Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW POSTMASTER TAKES UP DUTIES

LINGTON, Mass.—John H. Kane, the new postmaster here, began his duties as postmaster this morning with the opening of the office at 6:45 o'clock. Dr. Kane succeeds the late Leonard A. Saville, who held the office for more than 12 years. He is treasurer of the Democratic town committee.

COLLEGE LOGGING COURSE URGED
SPOKANE, Wash.—It was announced today that the Pacific Logging Association, which meets here Sept. 24, will endeavor to have established chairs of logging engineering in all the western and the large eastern colleges. Several hundred loggers will attend the convention.

LAND REGISTRATION TO OPEN
Arrangements have been made by the government for the registration of homesteads in Ft. Peck Indian reservation, Montana, beginning Sept. 1 at Glasgow, Havre and Great Falls and continuing until Sept. 20, according to W. A. Seward, 264 Washington street.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh mackerel are so scarce at T wharf that the 5000 large mackerel brought in today by the schooner Constellation sold ex vessel at 50 cents, the highest quotation of the season and one of the highest in years. Dealers' prices for the large mackerel were 55 cents. 4000 spikes and nine barrels salt mackerel. The schooner Mary Harty came in with 2000 large and medium, 1000 tinklers and 3500 blinks. Both vessels came from off Chatham. The medium fish sold to dealers for 32 cents each and the spikes for eight cents per pound. The blinks were not sold.

Two swordfish arrivals tied up at T wharf today, the Angie B. Watson with 90 fish and the Sakuntala with 22. Dealers bought the fish for \$8 per hundred weight.

Five good trips of groundfish were brought to T wharf today, the steamer Foam, the high liner, with 58,200 pounds. Other arrivals were: Schooners Gladys & Nellie 42,500, Fannie Belle Atwood 30,700, Helen B. Thomas 19,900 and the Ruth 10,100. Also on the Foam were 300 pounds sole, 600 scrod, 300 catfish, 700 halibut and 60 pounds butterfish. Dealers quoted: steak cod \$0.50 per hundredweight, market cod \$4, haddock \$4.25, pollock \$3.75, large hake \$3.25, medium hake \$3 and cusk \$3.25.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooners Jubilee, 40,000 pounds salt cod, and the Belbina P. Domingos, from Boston. 50,000 fresh fish.

News from Newport, R. I., received today announced the following arrivals: Gracie Freeman, nine barrels mackerel and one swordfish, and the following with mackerel: Lillian 12 barrels, Little Fred nine barrels, Alert eight barrels and the Geraldine three barrels.

Forty barrels of mackerel were landed at Provincetown by the schooner Squanto and Eglantine, according to news received here today. Small boats landed 70 barrels of blueback herring. Nothing was reported in the weirs.

Many of the 1500 passengers now heading for Boston on the Cunard line steamship Laconia, Captain Irvine, are American tourists who are returning from summer trips in Europe. The Laconia, which comes from Liverpool and Queenstown, is due to reach her berth at East Boston next Wednesday with 156 saloon passengers, 489 second cabin and 824 steerage.

Discharging a cargo consisting of 1500 tons of steel, lubricants, machinery, paper stock, wire rods, jute and hides, the Leyland liner Median is today berthed at the Clyde street pier after reaching port fully a day in advance of scheduled time. Captain Thomas was in command and reports the trip favored by fine conditions.

DEBT DECREASE IN CITY \$701,400

For six months, from Dec. 31, 1912, to July 31, 1913, the gross city debt has decreased \$701,400, while the cost to run the city for the same time has been \$23,208,230, according to the city auditor's report. If the \$499,000 appropriated for new highways at the last meeting of the council was 40c be approved by the mayor, it is said, the city would be left with a little over \$600,000 for the other needs of the city.

Y. M. C. A. OFFICER COOPERATION ON MAYORALTY URGED

Union of the Citizens Municipal League, the Good Government Association and the Progressive party city committee of Boston, in support of a non-partisan candidate for mayor of this city, is sought by leaders of these three organizations, according to an announcement made public today. It is stated that the Progressive leaders have definitely decided not to place a candidate of their own in the field, but will cooperate with the two civic associations.

ASSOCIATION NAMES SECRETARY

SALFEM, Mass.—Miss Dorothy E. Smith, a graduate of Vassar College, has been elected general secretary of the Salem Young Women's Association and will assume her duties Sept. 9. She will take the place of Miss Caroline E. Martin.

PENSIONS PROPOSED FOR CLERGY

NEW YORK.—A pension of half pay for every Episcopal clergyman of more than 65 years and aid for widows and children of clergymen are recommended in a preliminary report by the pension commission of the Episcopal church.

LETTER BOXES TO SAVE TIME

Provided with time-saving devices, 8000 new letter boxes are expected to be delivered in Boston in a few days. The mechanism of the box is such that the postman causes the contents to fall into his bag when he moves a lever.

BONDERS ON CINCINNATI

The three sander yachts which are to represent Germany in the German-American sander races for the President Wilson and Governor Foss trophies next month will arrive on the steamer Cincinnati, which is expected to dock early tomorrow morning.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Bunker Hill, Crowell, New York.
Str M. E. Harper, Smith, Newport News.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Camden, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Tg Juno, Cunningham, twg bg Bessie J. from Sagamore.
Tg Confidence, Breckenbridge, Lynn.
Tg Neponset, Sears, Parkers flats.
Tg Leader, Doane, Beverly, twg bg Musconetcong, for New York.
Tg F. C. Hersey, Hopkins, Salem, twg bg Bessie.

Schooner Alice M. Colburn, Bredenberg, Philadelphia, with coal.
Sch Bayard Barnes, Gray, Jacksonville.
Tg J. C. Moran, from New York, twg bgs Nos 13 and 14.
Schr Sunbeam.
Schr Moonlight.
Tg John Scully, Willin, twg bg Scully, supposed Philadelphia.

Str Junia, James, Norfolk.
Str North Star, Dennison, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Nantucket, Wood, Norfolk.

Cleared
Str North Star, Dennison, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Esparta, (Br), Mader, Port Limon.
Str Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk.
Str Grecian, Hillary, Philadelphia.
Str Bunker Hill, Crowell, New York.
Str Camden, Sawyer, Bangor.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

Sailed
Strs Calvin Austin, St. John, N. B.; Eureka, twg bgs Chatham, Philadelphia, and Windrop, Norfolk; J. C. Molar, New York, twg bg No. 1, Chrome, N. J.; Chas. T. Gallagher, twg bg No. 5, Portsmouth, Mass., and Ellenville, Bay View, Mass. Strs Menominee (Br) Antwerp via Philadelphia; Bowden (Nor) for Porto Plata; Glenae (Br) Louisville, C. B.; Gloucester, Norfolk; Grecian, Philadelphia; Bunker Hill, New York; James S. Whitney, do; str Iris, Reliance, Newburyport; Eureka, do; schr Sadie A. Kimball, Bangor; tug Savage, twg bgs Nos. 8 and 20, for Baltimore and 19 for Lambers port.

JUDGE DODGE SAYS GILCHRIST CO. BIDS TOO LOW

Judge Dodge of the United States district court today postponed for one week action on the sale of the assets of the Gilchrist Company on the ground that the bids offered were inadequate for a going concern. In the meantime the stockholders will meet to discuss plans for taking over the business.

Judge Dodge said, "It would be hardly fair for me to allow the sale when we have no bids to take over this business as a going concern. Here are fixtures worth \$200,000, for which only \$25,000 is offered, and the merchandise which the receivers agree is worth \$400,000 has received bids of one half that amount. None of the bids which have been made, in my opinion, are adequate. They are offers which the court could accept only on the theory that the business was to be discontinued and the assets sold at a sacrifice."

A report was filed in court today showing the growth and net earnings of the company for the six months ending July 31. The figures showed a loss for February of \$8872.02 and for the month of July \$28,294.64. For March, April, May and June there was a net profit of \$91,402.94.

At the opening of the hearing today, Robert L. Raymon, representing Lit Brothers of Philadelphia, announced to the court that the bid of his company had been withdrawn.

CANADIANS ARE ENTERTAINED AND ASKED TO SPEAK

Boston Canadians including several officers of the Intercolonial club tendered a dinner at the Parker House last evening to F. P. Laughlin and J. T. Poulin, business men of Quebec. Among those present were M. A. Rowley, Canadian government agent for New England; Dr. C. W. MacDonald, A. C. Chisolm, Dr. Miles Martin, Charles Martell, Esq., H. Judson Smith and John G. McCormick.

The visitors entertained the company with stories of Canadian industrial, agricultural and commercial development. The Quebec of today was placed in marked contrast with the Quebec of yesterday and the predictions for the Quebec of tomorrow were optimistic.

WINTER STREET PAVING AWARDED

Boston transit commissioners awarded today the contract for repaving Winter street to Coleman Bros., the contract amounting to \$3545 in all.

There were three other bidders, whose bids were \$5737, \$3802.90 and \$3850. The work necessitated by the construction of the Dorchester street subway will be started at once.

WASTE ADVISED AGAINST BY HEAD OF SOIL LEAGUE

H. H. Gross at Forward-to-the-Land League Convention's Second Session at Hotel Bellevue Wants Less Extravagance

CHANGES IN PROGRAM

"France could live on what we waste," said Howard H. Gross, president of the National Soil Fertility League, at the second session of the Forward-to-the-Land League convention held in the Hotel Bellevue this morning. "We who talk of the high cost of living should get back and use that old-fashioned quality of our forefathers—economy."

Mr. Gross went on to quote statistics showing the decrease in exports of produce and cattle in the last 10 years, and the increase of population, and said that although America has some of the most fertile soil of the world, as a rule the American people are the poorest farmers due to extravagance in the use of land.

The session was opened this morning by Mrs. Haviland H. Lund, chairman of the league.

Mrs. Emmons Crocker, chairman of the conservation department of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke on "The Importance of Agriculture"; Howard H. Gross, president National Fertility league, on "Farm Extension Work"; and Bolton Hall, president National Lot Association, New York, on "Single Tax and Its Relation to Forward-to-the-Land league."

Several changes have been made in the afternoon program. Mrs. Charlotte Smith will read the paper by Mrs. Kate Woolsey of New York, Prof. William D. Hurd of Amherst will speak on field work in place of Professor Stimson who gave the address intended for today at yesterday's meeting.

Frank W. Rane, scheduled to speak yesterday will speak today in the place of Dr. Carver of Harvard, who is unable to be present. Tonight there will be an illustrated lecture on reclamation work by F. W. Newhall, director of the United States reclamation service.

At the beginning of the morning session Mrs. Lund read a letter received from Wakefield, illustrating the need of the adoption of the forward-to-the-land movement. She said that many of the most influential men of Boston were interested in the idea and that it was bound to be tried out for Boston.

WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note.—Nautical miles on usual steamship lanes from Boston lightship: To Sabie Island, 490; Cape Race, N. F. S. 330; Nantucket Shoal lightship, 128; From Ambrose lightship, 75 miles east of Nantucket lightship, 130; Nantucket Shoal lightship, 130; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.)

SS Majestic (Br), Southampton for New York via 340 miles of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS Adriatic (Br), Liverpool for New York via 340 miles of Ambrose Channel lightship at 10 a m Wednesday.
SS Pannonia (Br), Fiume, etc. for New York via 200 miles of Ambrose Channel lightship at 11 a m Wednesday.
SS Re d'Italia (It), Naples for New York via 230 miles east of Nantucket lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS Kershaw, Boston for Baltimore, Northeast End lightship at 6:43 p m Wednesday.
SS Frederick, Savannah for Philadelphia, 100 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Quantic, Boston for Philadelphia, 100 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS City of Montgomery, New York for Savannah, was 237 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS Vesta, New York for Sabine, was 200 miles west of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.
SS Cousine, New York for New Orleans, was 230 miles southeast of Mississippi bar at noon Wednesday.
SS El Monte, New York for Galveston, was 138 miles northwest of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.
SS El Monte, Philadelphia for Jacksonville, was 15 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS El Monte, Philadelphia for Baltimore, was 15 miles southwest of Cape Lookout at 8 p m Wednesday.
SS New Orleans, Philadelphia for Providence, passed Shinnecock at 5:30 p m Wednesday.
SS Denver, New York for Galveston, was 93 miles west of Tortugas at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Essex, Providence for Philadelphia, was 6 miles south of Five Fathom Bank lightship at 8 p m Wednesday.
SS Toledo, Marine Hook, for Sable, was 35 miles south of Delaware capes at 9 p m Wednesday.
SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur for Melville, was 410 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS El Norte, New York for Galveston, was 102 miles northeast of Jupiter at 6 p m Wednesday.
SS Minnetonka, New York for Puerto Mexico, was 218 miles northeast of Jupiter at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS San Marcos, New York for Galveston, was 200 miles south of Scotland lightship at 6 p m Wednesday.
SS Nelson, New Orleans for Guaymas, was 55 miles east of South pass at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Eocene, New York for Baton Rouge, was 90 miles east of South pass at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Floride, (Br), St. Johns, N. F. and Halifax for New York, was 231 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS El Occidente, Galveston for New York, was 225 miles east of Galveston at noon Wednesday.
SS Proteus, New Orleans for New York, was 120 miles south of Scotland lightship at 6 p m Wednesday.
SS Gulfoll, Port Arthur for Bayonne, was 120 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah for New York, was 447 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS Metapan, (Br), Santa Marta for New York, was 248 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville for New York, was 170 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Morro-Castle, Havana for New York, was 155 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS Herman Franch, Sabine for New York, was 273 miles east of Sabine bar at 7 p m Wednesday.
SS Mohawk, New York for Jacksonville, was 18 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Wednesday.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Eastbound

Sailings from New York
Baltic, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
Berlin, for Bremen, Aug. 7
Philadelphia, for Havre, Aug. 7
Philadelphia, for Southampton, Aug. 7
Venezia, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 7
Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 7
Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 7
Majestic, for Southampton, Aug. 7
Minneapolis, for Hamburg, Aug. 7
Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 7
Penzance, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 7
Rusland, for Rotterdam, Aug. 7
Zeeland, for Antwerp, via Dover, Aug. 7
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen, Aug. 7
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Rotterdam, Aug. 7
Pannonia, for Naples and Genoa, Aug. 7
Rampallo, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 7
La Savoie, for Havre, Aug. 7
Campanella, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
Campanella, for Rotterdam, Aug. 7
Re d'Italia, for Naples and Genoa, Aug. 7
United States, for Copenhagen, Aug. 7
New York, for Southampton, Aug. 7
New York, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 7
Columbia, for Dover and Antwerp, Aug. 7
Columbia, for Glasgow, Aug. 7
Minneapolis, for London, Aug. 7
Oceania, for Southampton, Aug. 7
Prinzess Irene, for Antwerp, Aug. 7
Taormina, for Genoa, Aug. 7
Carpathia, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 7
Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen, Aug. 7
Potsdam, for Rotterdam, Aug. 7
France, for Havre, Aug. 7
Mauretania, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
America, for Hamburg, Aug. 7
Columbia, for Southampton, Aug. 7
St. Paul, for Southampton, Aug. 7
Minnetonka, for London, Aug. 7
Canada, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 7
Zealand, for Rotterdam, Aug. 7
Kronprinzessin, for Hamburg, Aug. 7
Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 7
America, for Naples and Genoa, Aug. 7
New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, Aug. 7
Campanella, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
President Grant, for Hamburg, Aug. 7
Bremen, for Bremen, Aug. 7
Cedric, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen, Aug. 7
Italia, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 7
Columbia, for Southampton, Aug. 7
Argentina, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 7
Chicago, for Havre, Aug. 7
Columbia, for Southampton, Aug. 7
Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 7
Majestic, for Southampton, Aug. 7
Minnetonka, for London, Aug. 7
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen, Aug. 7
Landerland, for Antwerp via Dover, Aug. 7
Zealand, for Hamburg, Aug. 7

Westbound

Sailings from Philadelphia
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg, Aug. 7
Mortier, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
St. Paul, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 7
Minnetonka, for Antwerp, Aug. 7
Haverford, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
America, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 7
Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg, Aug. 7
Houston, for Antwerp, Aug. 7
Dominion, for Liverpool, Aug. 7

Sailings from Montreal

Ruthenia, for Naples and Trieste, Aug. 7
Canada, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
Scandinavian, for Glasgow, Aug. 7
Scandinavian, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
Virginia, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
Hesperian, for Glasgow, Aug. 7
Hesperian, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
Ionian, for London, Aug. 7
Tunisian, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
Empress of India, for Vancouver, Aug. 7
Aurora, for London, Aug. 7
Preteran, for Glasgow, Aug. 7
Preteran, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
Pomeranian, for London, Aug. 7
Victorian, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
Empress of Britain, for Vancouver, Aug. 7
Laurentie, for Liverpool, Aug. 7
Scotian, for London, Aug. 7

Empress of Britain, for Liverpool

Westbound

Sailings from Liverpool
Celtic, for New York, Aug. 7
Winifreda, for Boston, Aug. 7
Empress of Ireland, for Quebec, Aug. 7
Laurentie, for Montreal, Aug. 7
Arctic, for Boston, Aug. 7
Canada, for New York, Aug. 7
Dominion, for Philadelphia, Aug. 7
Imperator, for New York, Aug. 7
Cedric, for New York, Aug. 7
Devonian, for Boston, Aug. 7
Campanella, for Montreal, Aug. 7
Lake Manitoba, for Montreal, Aug. 7
Laurentie, for Montreal, Aug. 7
Corcoran, for Montreal, Aug. 7
Baltic, for New York, Aug. 7
Imperator, for New York, Aug. 7
Lustania, for New York, Aug. 7
Carnegie, for New York, Aug. 7
Cymric, for Boston, Aug. 7
Victorian, for Philadelphia, Aug. 7
Victorian, for Montreal, Aug. 7
Adriatic, for New York, Aug. 7
Mauretania, for New York, Aug. 7
Meganitic, for Montreal, Aug. 7

Sailings from London

Pomeranian, for Montreal, Aug. 7
Minnetonka, for New York, Aug. 7
Scotian, for Montreal, Aug. 7
Minnetonka, for New York, Aug. 7
Scotian, for Montreal, Aug. 7
Minnetonka, for New York, Aug. 7
Scotian, for Montreal, Aug. 7
Min

Stock Market Prices Are Holding Steady

UNION PACIFIC A FEATURE OF STOCK MARKET

Covering of Shorts Again in Evidence Although Urgent Buying Is Not Apparent—Market Generally Steady

BOSTON TONE IS FIRM

Opening prices on the New York stock exchange this morning were fractionally higher than last night's closing. During the first few minutes further gains were made.

Union Pacific was the feature of the trading during the first few minutes, due to the covering of shorts and apparent scarcity of the stock in the loan crowd.

Prices eased off toward the end of the first half hour and business became quiet. Boston stocks held fairly steady, with here and there a tendency to advance, there was considerable trading in Butte & Superior, which advanced well during early sales.

Toward midday prices again hardened, most of the earlier losses having been recovered. Amalgamated opened up 3/4 at 11 1/2, needed to 70%, and then rose more than a point. Union Pacific, after opening 1/4 higher than last night's closing, improved to 152 1/2 and yielded nearly a point before again advancing.

Southern Pacific opened up 1/4 at 92 1/2 and advanced to 93 1/2. There was a better demand for Wabash preferred on the better outlook for the reorganization of the company.

The four also moved upward. Reading opened up 1/4 at 159 1/2 and sold above 160 before midday. There was renewed weakness in American Writing Paper which declined 4 points. Texas Oil was strong. It opened up 2 points at 115 and rose a point further before midday.

Butte & Superior on the local exchange opened unchanged at 29, and moved up a point, shading off fractionally before midday. Island Creek Coal was up 1/4 at 49 1/2, and advanced to 50. Atlantic Gulf & West Indies opened unchanged at 14 and advanced two points.

Union Pacific rose to 152 1/2 before the beginning of the last hour. Other stocks generally were higher than the previous high marks of the forenoon. American Writing Paper preferred lost another point. St. Paul and American Smelting were in demand. On the local exchange Island Creek Coal had a good advance. Pond Creek also improved.

WOOLEN MILLS ABROAD BUSY

NEW YORK—William M. Wood, president of the American Woollen Company, returned from Europe, said: "Woollen mills are working to full capacity. So far as conditions in this country are concerned I cannot say much until the tariff question is settled, but for my part I will endeavor to run my factories in accordance with terms of the law. I see no reason why we should not be able to produce woollen fabrics as good as any produced elsewhere."

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES CO.

NEW YORK—The American Steel Foundries Company reports for six months ended June 30:

	1913	1912
Earnings	\$1,203,782	\$1,203,782
Other income	28,734	13,403
Total income	1,232,516	1,217,185
Depreciation	2,522,486	2,522,486
Net profits	642,512	508,823

COLORADO UTILITIES

DENVER—Colorado tax commission has completed valuation for taxation of public utilities of the state. All valuations were made on a full cash basis and aggregate assessment of all public utilities is an increase of \$54,905,463 over 1912.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair today and Friday; moderate north to east winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; light to moderate north to east winds.

The pressure continues low in the north-western districts and thence south to near New England. The disturbance over the Atlantic coast is central off New Jersey. Fair weather prevails throughout the country, although numerous widely scattered showers have occurred in the past 24 hours. It is much cooler in the East and North-west.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 73° 12 noon 75° 12
Average in Boston yesterday, 72.5-12.

IN OTHER CITIES
(S. a. m. today)
Albany 70° New York 70°
Buffalo 68° Pittsburgh 68°
Chicago 68° Philadelphia 68°
Cleveland 68° Portland 68°
Des Moines 68° St. Paul 68°
Jacksonville 68° St. Louis 68°
Kansas City 68° Washington 68°
Nantucket 68°

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 4:55 High water 2:44 a. m. 3:10 p. m.
Sun sets 6:37 Length of day 14:14

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:27 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock-Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	71 1/4	72	70 3/4	71 1/4
Am As Chem.	42 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Am Beet Sugar	27	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Can	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Am Car Fr	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Am Cotton Oil	113	113	113	113
Am Loco	43 1/4	44	43 1/4	43 1/4
Am Loco pf.	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Am Smelting	101	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Smelting pf.	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Am Steel	102 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Am Steel pf.	29	29	29	29
Am Sugar	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4
Am Writing Pa	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Anaconda	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
Atchafalpa	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
Atchafalpa pf.	98	98	98	98
Atchafalpa pf.	128 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4
At Coast Line	121	121	121	121
Baldwin Loco pf.	104	104	104	104
Balt & Ohio	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
Beth Steel	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Beth Steel pf.	72	72 1/4	72	72 1/4
Brooklyn R T	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
Cal Petrol	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Cal Petrol pf.	17	17	17	17
Can Pacific	214 1/4	215 1/4	214 1/4	215 1/4
Cent Leather	24	24	24	24
Chi Ind & L	49	49	49	49
Chi M & S P	107 1/4	108	107 1/4	107 1/4
Chi M & S P pf.	135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4
Chi & N W	129 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/4
Chgo & N W	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4
Chgo & N W pf.	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
Col Fuel	32	32	31 1/4	31 1/4
Col Southern 1st pf.	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Comstock Tunnel	28	28	28	28
Consolidated	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Consolidated pf.	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Del & Hudson	156 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/4
Del & Lack	20	20	20	20
Denver	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Erie	46 1/4	47 1/4	46 1/4	47 1/4
Erie 1st pf.	38	38	38	38
Erie 2d pf.	38	38	38	38
Fed M & S Co pf.	38	38	38	38
Gen Chem	175	175	175	175
Gen Electric	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
Gen Motor	35 1/4	36	35 1/4	36
Harvester of N J	109	109	109	109
Inspiration	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Inter-Met	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
Inter-Met pf.	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Inter-Met pf.	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Int Paper pf.	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Kan & Tex	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Kan & Tex pf.	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Kan City St pf.	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Kan City St pf.	60	60	60	60
Laclede Gas	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Laclede Gas pf.	151 1/4	151 1/4	151 1/4	151 1/4
Louis & Nash	134	134	134	134
Mex Petrol	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
Miami	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Missouri Pacific	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Mt P & S Ste M	126 1/4	126 1/4	126 1/4	126 1/4
N Y & H	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
N Y Central	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Nat Biscuit	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4
Nat Biscuit pf.	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4
North American	71	71	71	71
North West	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Northern Pac	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4
Ont & West	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Pennsylvania	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4
Pitts Coal	19	19	19	19
Pitts Coal pf.	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Ray	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Reading	159 1/4	160	159 1/4	160
Ry S S	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Ry S S pf.	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Rock Island	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Rock Island pf.	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Seaboard A L	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Seaboard A L pf.	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Sears-Roebuck	175	175	175	175
Southern Pac	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
Southern Ry	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Standard Milling	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Stand Milling pf.	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
St L Sou pf.	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
St L Sou pf.	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Tenn Copper	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Texas Co	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
Third Ave	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
T & W L pf.	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Union City RT	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Union City RT pf.	151 1/4	151 1/4	151 1/4	151 1/4
Un Pac pf.	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Un P & P	5	5	5	5
U S Cast I P pf.	49	49	49	49
U S Rubber	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
U S Rubber pf.	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
U S Steel	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
U S Steel pf.	108	108	108	108
Utah Copper	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
Va-Car Chem.	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Wabash	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
W & L E	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
W & L E 1st pf.	18	18	18	18
W & L E 2d pf.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
W Maryland pf.	41	42	41	42
W Maryland pf.	60	60	60	60
Woolworth	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	92

*Ex-dividend.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: Aug. 11.71, Oct. 11.15, Dec. 11.10, Jan. 11.07, Feb. 11.03, March 11.11, May 11.17. Market opened steady, 1 to 9 points higher.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton increased demand; prices firm. Middlings, 6.49, up 6 points. Sales estimated 10,000 bales, receipts 20,000, including 10,000 American. Futures opened firm, 3 to 3 1/2 up, and at 12:30 p. m. steady, 2 to 1/2 net higher.

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper closing—Spot £68 2s 6d; futures £68 2s 6d. Sales: Spot, 400; futures 2100. Market quiet. Spot up 2s 6d. Futures up 2s 6d. Best selected copper £73 10s up 10s. Pig tin quiet spot £180 15s off £1 10s. Lead £20 15s unchanged. Spelter £20 10s unchanged. Cleveland warrants £20 10s off 1/2d.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

NEW YORK—Pacific Gas & Electric Company has called a special meeting of stockholders for Sept. 10 to authorize issue of 6 per cent notes of maximum amount of \$7,000,000, to mature June 26, 1914. New York bankers have purchased \$4,500,000 of these notes.

BANK OF BOMBAY RATE UP

BOMBAY—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was advanced from 3 to 4 per cent. today.

IRON BARS LOWER

PITTSBURGH—Iron bars are quoted at a range of \$1.00, to \$1.05, or \$1 a ton less than in the immediate past.

LONDON PRICES INFLUENCED BY BALKAN PEACE

Upward Tendency of Consols a Feature of the Market—Strength Irregularity Distributed Through Various Groups

AMERICAN RAILS FIRM

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—Markets generally active and strong, closing nearly at the best.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—A cheerful sentiment prevailed at the end of the day's business, although price movements ran irregularly within narrow confines.

Consols proved superior to the disappointing return of the Bank of England and consequent harder discounts.

Home rails took an irregular course. Underground railway issues displayed strength.

American railway shares on a moderate distribution of interest were firmer in response to New York.

Canadian Pacific and South American rails presented mixed currents.

Foreigners made a good display with the Balkan issues leading. Paris support strengthened mines. Rubber issues finished at the top.

De Beers up 5-16 to 21. Rio Tinto improved 1/2 to 76 1/2.

PARIS—Bourse closed quiet.

BERLIN—Bourse was firm at the close.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Consols money 7 1/4. Advance

Amalgamated 7 1/4. Close

Atchafalpa 7 1/4. Close

Baltimore & Ohio 7 1/4. Close

Canadian Pacific 7 1/4. Close

Chicago Great Western 7 1/4. Close

Denver & Rio Grande 7 1/4. Close

Erie 7 1/4. Close

Gen'l 1st pf. 7 1/4. Close

Illinois & Nashville 7 1/4. Close

Kansas & Texas 7 1/4. Close

New York Central 7 1/4. Close

Norfolk & Western 7 1/4. Close

Ontario & Western 7 1/4. Close

Pennsylvania 7 1/4. Close

Reading 7 1/4. Close

Southern Railway 7 1/4. Close

Union Pacific 7 1/4. Close

United States Steel 7 1/4. Close

Wabash 7 1/4. Close

Exchange 7 1/4. Close

*Decline.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—Open High Low Close

Sept 1913 80 1/4 80 1/4 80 1/4 80 1/4

May 1914 80 1/4 80 1/4 80 1/4 80 1/4

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Sales to 2:30 p. m. today:					Last
	Open	High	Low	Sale	Sale
Alaska Gold	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Algonquin	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Amalgamated	71 1/4	72	70 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Am As Chem	42 1/4	47	42 1/4	47	47
Am As Chem pf	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4
Am Pneumatic	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4
Am Pneumatic pf	139 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4
Am Sugar	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4
Am Sugar pf	114	114	114	114	114
Am Wm Tel	128 3/4	129	128 3/4	129	129
Am Wm Tel pf	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8
Am Zinc	20 1/4	21 1/4	20 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Am Zinc pf	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4
Gulf & W. I.	14	16	14	16	16
Gulf & W. I. pf	14	16	14	16	16
Manzan	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
North Elevated	90	90	90	90	90
Opel & Sps	29	30	29	29 3/4	29 3/4
Opel & Art	64 1/4	65 1/4	64 1/4	65	65
Opel & Hecla	415	415	414	415	415
Opel	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Opel No.	40	40 1/4	40	40 1/4	40 1/4
Opel Range	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
Opel West	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Opel Butte	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Opel Elec	274	274	274	274	274
Opel Inkin	4 1/4	5	4 1/4	5	5
Opel Elec	141 1/4	141 1/4	140 3/4	140 3/4	140 3/4
Opel Amb	60	60 1/4	60	60	60
Opel Canaan	6 1/4	7	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Opel Coal	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Opel Coal	49 1/4	52 1/4	49 1/4	52	52

Financial, Railway and Investment News

MODERATE ACTIVITY IN ERIE FOUR PER CENT BONDS

General Market Conditions Believed to Be Mostly Responsible for the Decline in Price to Present Low Level—Will Increase Operating Efficiency

NEW YORK—There has been considerable activity in Erie bonds during the last few days. Higher prices likewise have obtained. Erie's general lien 4 per cent bonds can now be purchased at a price offering 5 1/2 per cent on the investment. Interest requirements on those bonds amount to \$890 per mile; for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, Erie's net income per mile applicable to interest on bonds amounted to \$810 per mile. For the 11 months of the fiscal year ended June 30 last gross earnings compared with the corresponding period of 1912 increased \$8,827,000 or 11 per cent whereas net increased \$2,191,000 or 17 1/2 per cent.

Erie's general lien 4 per cent bonds are secured by a first mortgage on 127 miles of road in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania; by a second mortgage on 132 additional miles of track; by a second collateral lien on 708 miles; by a third lien on 127 miles; by a seventh mortgage of 445 miles; by lease-holds covering 69 miles and by mortgages on other miscellaneous collateral.

The low price at which Erie's general lien 4 per cent bonds are now selling can be satisfactorily explained. First mortgage gilt-edged bonds of such railroads as Union Pacific, Atchafalpa, Pennsylvania and New York Central are now selling at the lowest level since the panic of 1907. Erie has never belonged in the class with those companies and hence its securities have suffered in the recent world wide shrinkage in bond values. Investors in general think of Erie as a second rate road and it has been one for a couple of generations. That habit of investors is naturally reflected in the selling price of the general lien 4s. Unless all signs fail, however, during the next upturn in business, Erie will take its place among the country's top-notch systems. In fact to overtake its competitors, Erie has not as far to go as investors are now in the habit of thinking.

Within the last five years, Erie has increased its gross earnings from \$21,530 per mile to \$23,786, while net shows a gain of from \$4781 to \$7089. In 1903 total net income amounted to \$5889 per mile; in 1912 it was \$9100. In 1908 Erie's freight density was 2,607,802; for 1912 it was 3,021,950. Five years ago the average train load was 465 tons; for 1912 it was 527 tons. This year new high records will be established.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD CO.

NEW YORK—Dealers report that the improvement in investment demand continues. Unsold balances of many recent issues have been cleaned up in the past few weeks. This contributes to general belief that offering of \$67,552,400 New Haven convertible 6 per cent debentures to stockholders will be entirely successful. With the bonds selling "when issued" above 105, it looks now as though stockholders and buyers of "rights" will call for the entire issue at par, and that the large underwriting syndicate will not be required to take any.

Terms of the indenture to secure these bonds are not yet fully known by the bankers, but there seems little doubt as to the position they will hold. As there are no restrictions concerning future issues in the indentures securing other debentures, except in case of the convertible 6s of 1908, where it is provided that no mortgage can be placed on the main line without equally securing these bonds, it seems evident that the new issue will rank equal with all other New Haven debentures. They are also expected to have a clause similar to that of the 1908 convertibles, providing for their prorata security in any new mortgage. The general law is interpreted, however, to provide that all the debentures would have to be so secured in a new mortgage, and this clause will probably add no value above that of the other debentures.

Some comparisons are made between this issue of 6 per cent convertibles and similar securities offered to stockholders of record Dec. 2, 1907, directly following the panic. The \$39,029,000 of those were all taken by stockholders and went from subscription price of 100 to 124 before end of January, to 137 before end of 1908, and to 146 in September, 1909. During that time, however, New Haven stock was selling between 128 and 175. At its present price around 100 the privilege of converting into stock par for par on both these 6 per cent issues has no effect on market price of the bonds. However, opportunity to convert the earlier issue does not begin until 1923. Those who paid 146 for these bonds in 1909 had a 14 years wait ahead before there was any opportunity to realize a profit from conversion. The new 6 per cent bonds will be convertible in 1918, nearly five years before the others, but the privilege lasts 25 years on the new convertibles, their maturities being in 1948 and 1953 respectively.

Many thought the New Haven would use a mortgage bond for its next long term financing. Over half of its owned and leased mileage, including its most important lines, are at present un-mortgaged. But directors did not want to

introduce the first block of a large mortgage issue at the low level it would have to be brought out in the present market.

New Haven management has always been quick to adapt its financing to changed conditions in the investment market. In January, 1906, it was able to sell 3 1/2 per cent convertibles; in February, 1907, it made a 4 per cent loan in France, and directly following the panic it was one of the first to offer a 6 per cent bond. In recent years it has been equipped with short term notes, its last borrowing of \$40,000,000 in November, 1912, costing it around 5 1/2 per cent. Now it is taking advantage of the improvement in demand for long term bonds and is meeting the conditions of the market with a 6 per cent bond issue.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 7.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:
Birmingham, Ala.—W. Balchman of B. & B. Shoe Co., U. S.
Butte, Mont.—C. H. Low of Hennessy Co., U. S.
Chicago—N. E. Weber; U. S.
Cincinnati—O. J. Ginsburg of Marx Shoe & Mercantile Co., Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—J. Cohn, U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—B. A. Brown, U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—L. S. Cohn, U. S.
Denver—C. D. Griffiths of Griffiths Shoe Co., Essex.
Hibbing, Minn.—B. M. Lyman, U. S.
Houston, Tex.—H. F. MacGregor.
Hosaton, Tenn.—L. S. Cohn, U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—B. and H. Berry, U. S.
Memphis, Tenn.—E. F. Nafel, U. S.
New Orleans—E. Levy of C. A. Kaufman Co., Essex.
New York—Mr. Marks of Bloomfield Stores.
New York—J. J. Glick, Essex.
Omaha, Neb.—J. W. Fyfe of Hayden Bros., Essex.
Pittsburgh—T. S. Mercer of Mercer & Co., U. S.
Porto Rico—Jose Nolasco, U. S.
Porto Rico—Juan Banks, U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Portillo, U. S.
San Francisco—C. B. Bridges of Hunt Bros., Ltd., Essex.
St. Louis—Eng. P. Kaysen; U. S.
St. Louis—Eng. John Morton of John Morton & Sons, Essex.
Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons, Touraine.
St. Louis—M. Fitzgerald, Essex.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

LEATHER BUYERS

Berkley, Cal.—Charles Ostrow, U. S.
Denver—C. D. Griffiths of Griffiths Shoe Co., Essex.
London, Eng.—C. Bridges of Hunt Bros., Ltd., Essex.
St. Louis—Eng. P. Kaysen; U. S.
St. Louis—Eng. John Morton of John Morton & Sons, Essex.
Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons, Touraine.
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BANK OF BENGAL RATE

CALCUTTA—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was raised from 3 to 4 per cent today.

LEHIGH VALLEY ANNUAL REPORT IS FAVORABLE

Big Increase in Balance Available for Dividends as Compared With That of Last Year—Expenditures Are Much Greater

STATEMENT IN DETAIL

The pamphlet report of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30 last has been issued. The income account follows:

	1912	1911
Operating revenues—		
Coal freight revenue	\$20,385,380	\$18,084,073
Other freight revenue	10,339,749	1,748,500
Main freight revenue	4,807,354	103,231
Passenger revenue	1,918,211	1,117
Mail revenue	508,191	34,234
Express revenue	415,732	35,812
Other revenue	336,096	70,871
Miscellaneous revenue		
Total operating revenue	\$45,043,572	\$6,137,437

	1912	1911
Operating expenses—		
Coal freight revenue	\$20,385,380	\$18,084,073
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823 tons of 100-pound rail and 620 tons of 90-pound rail, together with necessary frogs, switches, etc., were placed in the track: 948,864 cross-ties were used.

Leading Events of Athletic World

FINAL WORK FOR OARSMEN HELD ON CHARLES RIVER

Preliminary Practise Indicates That This Year's National Regatta Will Produce Some Fine Contests, and That Fast Time Records Will Be Established

Charles river presented a busy scene this morning with many of the oarsmen who are to take part in the championship regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen tomorrow and Saturday afternoons, out for practise. Conditions were not very good as there was a fairly strong wind blowing which kicked up quite a chop and handicapped the men some.

The Philadelphia oarsmen did their rowing up the river between the B. A. A. clubhouse and the new stadium bridge. The Malta club representatives went out from the St. Alphonsus clubhouse. The intermediate four was the only one out this morning and it was boated as follows: W. Hamill, bow; W. Brogan, 2; C. E. Shening, 3; and H. E. H. Cox, stroke. The men showed good form and planned to go out again this afternoon.

The Vesper Club oarsmen went out from the Boston A. A. clubhouse. J. B. Kelly, singles; S. M. Gordon and Carl Graes, senior doubles, and the senior four were all on the river. They showed up finely and the coach announced that he was much pleased with their work. The Undine Barge Club was represented by its intermediate doubles composed of William McFarland and Roland Boswell.

The all-Philadelphia intercity octopole crew announced that it would not do any practising today, but would go out tomorrow morning. The order for this crew was announced this morning as follows: G. W. Engle, bow; R. Boswell, 2; W. McFarland, 3; W. L. Smith, 4; J. B. Kelly, 5; F. M. Gordon, 6; Carl Graes, 7; E. Housmann, stroke; E. C. Koch, coxswain.

W. T. Gardner, the Harvard oarsman, was the only representative of the Union Boat club to go out this morning. The club will have an octopole, centipede and two singles out this afternoon. The Northwest Arm B. C. had two singles out this morning. The Detroit and Duluth clubs had men out. Senior and intermediate eights of both clubs were on the water, and the first named had a four and a single out, while the latter had two fours.

Practically all of the entrants who are to take part in the various events are now quartered in the city, and reports from their camps state that they are in championship form and ready to give a good account of themselves.

Judging from the practise work already held on the river, this year's regatta will furnish some of the best racing ever noted at a championship regatta.

The last squad of oarsmen to arrive was the New York delegation which came by steamer this morning and immediately got to work to get their boats in shape to go out on the river for practise this afternoon. There are about 35 contestants in the party and they have some very promising scullers in their midst. James Pilkington, president of the National Association, and F. R. Fortmeyer, secretary of the association, were in the party.

The Harlem River Rowing Association representatives came in this morning over the Boston & Albany, arriving at the South station at 6:30.

There was a lot of practising on the Charles late Wednesday afternoon. Conditions in the lower basin were far from satisfactory, but all of the oarsmen took at least a little limbering-up drill, and some of them had a swim before getting back to the club houses.

Much interest was taken in the work of the Duluth oarsmen who went out for the first time in charge of J. A. Ten Eyck, Jr., their coach. All of the oarsmen showed some very good work and the intermediate eight appeared to be especially good. Its blade work was about all that could be asked for and while the senior eight was not quite as smooth, it did some fast rowing although the stroke was not raised above 31.

Another squad which is attracting attention is the Rockrimmon of Springfield which is being coached by Warlock, a former star oarsman. The men rowed down stream at a fair clip and showed a smooth stroke which appeared to have a lot of power in it. Clifford, who will represent the club in the singles, was out for a short time but did not do any hard work.

There was a meeting of the general committee at the Union Boat Club Wednesday evening over which Dr. Magrath presided.

A request was received from the warships to have the cutter race advanced on the program of the last day's racing, as they thought there might be difficulty in getting through the draws late in the evening. The committee decided to transpose the war canoe and warship cutter races, provided the programs have not gone to press.

The log booms were put in today. The outside boom starts at the draw of the Harvard bridge and ends at the starting point of the course off the Union Boat Club.

The additional entries for the canoe and warship races make it easily the largest regatta the association has ever held. The entries of the Argonaut intermediate eight and four and of E. B. Butler were sent to J. P. Fox by Secretary Fortmeyer and will be added to the list.

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N. Y. YACHT CLUB HOLDS RACE FOR ASTOR TROPHIES

(Continued from page one)

feature of the New York Yacht Club cruise, because of its long and interesting history is now held to be one of the American yachting classics.

It had its inception during the annual cruise of 1882 when Capt. Ogden Goellet offered two trophies for schooners and sloops for a race off Newport where he had his summer home.

The race became so popular and the cups were won by so many famous yachts that upon the passing away of Captain Goellet in 1898, the late Col. John Jacob Astor jumped into the cup giving breach and for 13 years contributed many valuable pieces of silver and gold. Through a provision in his will the Astor cup race is perpetuated although the cups this year are contributed by his son, Vincent Astor, who was elected a member of the club last December.

During the past 31 years there have been 18 Goellet and 14 Astor cup races. Many of the winners subsequently successfully defended the America's cup, and these yachts were the sloops Puritan, Mayflower, Volunteer, Vigilant and Columbia. Defender probably would have won in 1895, had she not broken her gaff when within six miles of the finish. Reliance was undergoing certain changes when the race was sailed in 1903. Not only did Volunteer win three races as a sloop, but four years later she won a race as a schooner. The cup which the Puritan won in 1885 is now a perpetual trophy in the annual regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead.

Boston yachtsmen have won five schooner prizes and nine cups for sloops in the Goellet and Astor cup races, while in 1895, 1890 and 1892 they made clean sweeps, taking both sloop and schooner prizes. The most consistent winner in these events has been Frederick F. Brewster of New Haven with his two Elmina schooners, which have brought him seven trophies. The sloop Avenger has won four races for her three owners, Robert W. Emmons, Alexander S. Cochran and Daniel Bacon.

The Astor cup races are sailed over a triangular course of about 35 miles with out time limit and the yachts in racing trim, which means hoisting big club topsails instead of the working topsails used in cruising. The courses are either in the direction of Block Island or the entrance to Buzzards bay. The race has usually attracted a large spectator fleet, while the summer colony here has frequently assembled in large numbers on Brenton's Point to watch the finish two miles off shore at Brenton's Reef light vessel.

An increasing southerly breeze wafted the New York Yacht Club fleet from Connecticut to Rhode Island waters Wednesday, giving the racing boats some good sport for the greater part of the distance, while the power division enjoyed cool breezes, smooth seas and clear skies.

At the start, off the mouth of the Thames in the morning, the breeze was particularly exasperating for the racers, as steady winds were necessary to buck a head tide, but the day as a whole proved a satisfactory introductory race for the winners of the cups offered by Rear Commodore J. P. Morgan when the schooners Elena, owned by Morton F. Plant, and Hopewell, owned by J. Raymond, and the sloops Spartan, owned by Edmund Randolph, and Phryne, owned by George Nichols.

The winners in the several classes, with their owners, were:

Schooners—Elena, M. F. Plant; Ariel, F. L. Leland; Taormina, W. S. Eaton; Venona, Edward Palmer; Hopewell, J. Raymond.

Sloops—Spartan, Edmund Randolph; Avenger, H. I. Maxwell; Dorella, H. G. L. Batchelder; Jovant, W. H. Childs; Phryne, George Nichols.

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Sloops—Spartan, Edmund Randolph; Avenger, H. I. Maxwell; Dorella, H. G. L. Batchelder; Jovant, W. H. Childs; Phryne, George Nichols.

The winners of the cups offered by Rear Commodore J. P. Morgan when the schooners Elena, owned by Morton F. Plant, and Hopewell, owned by J. Raymond, and the sloops Spartan, owned by Edmund Randolph, and Phryne, owned by George Nichols.

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PLAYING IN DAVIS CHALLENGE ROUND



(Copyrighted by Daily Graphic)
J. C. PARKE, UNITED KINGDOM, TAKING M'LOUGHLIN'S SERVICE

PARKE'S TASK WAS TO SOLVE HARD SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Although the crowd of spectators present when M. E. McLoughlin and J. C. Parke began to play the challenge round of the Davis lawn tennis series on the center court at Wimbledon was not quite so dense as when McLoughlin and Wilding met not many weeks ago, the interest was as keen as ever. On the way from London to Wimbledon the one question discussed on all sides was the forthcoming contest. Would Parke be able to withstand the terrific service for which McLoughlin is now so celebrated? Would the former have devised some means of dealing with the American's service, which is considered by many to be well nigh unplayable.

As it turned out, Parke, although at first unable to do much against McLoughlin's service, gradually became more familiar with it, until toward the latter part of the match he returned the ball with remarkable regularity. There is no question but Parke played a really fine game. At times appearances were against him, yet with wonderful determination, and obviously quite undisturbed, he continued to improve, not only in his ability to cope with the terrific service from McLoughlin, but also in the manner in which he placed so many of his returns, frequently using with fatal effect to his opponent those fast cross drives which called forth enthusiastic cheers and applause from the spectators.

The match between R. N. Williams and C. P. Dixon which followed was watched with unflagging interest. On more than one occasion Williams' quaint manner of looking at the net into which he had sent the ball, or the disapproving way with which he shook his head at the line beyond which the ball had gone, called forth peals of appreciative laughter from the stands surrounding the court. Williams played a fine game, and was as successful with many of his low drives as he was in coolly taking advantage of any opening given by his opponent. Dixon is generally considered as one of the most steady of lawn tennis players, but, although his contest with Williams afforded an interesting and brilliant spectacle, Williams proved himself to be the better player of the two.

A detailed report of the match was cable to The Christian Science Monitor by our special correspondent a few minutes after the competitors had left the ground, so that it is unnecessary to enter into further details.

NEW RECORDS FOR D. KAHANAMOKU

SAN FRANCISCO.—Duke Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian swimmer, broke three world's records—25, 50 and 75 yards—in an exhibition at the Olympic Club Wednesday night.

The Hawaiian lowered the 25-yard swim from 11.6s, held by Daniels, to 11.3s. He lowered the 50-yard from 23.6s, held jointly by Wickham, Sullivan and Kusagah, to 23.4s. In the 75 yards he broke his own world's record of 39.6s, and fixed a new mark of 37.4s. The new records are official.

M'NAMARA MAKES NEW RECORD

READING, Mass.—T. L. McNamara, the professional golfer and metropolitan champion, created a new record for the Meadowbrook course, Wednesday, lowering his previous mark of 69 to 60.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION

Springfield 4, New Haven 2. Pittsfield 4, Waterbury 1. Hartford 4, New London 0. Meriden 3, Bridgeport 2.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE

Trenton 3, Harrisburg 1. Wilmington 8, Atlantic City 6. San Francisco 5, Sacramento 3. Oakland 4, Los Angeles 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Birmingham 5, Nashville 1. Chattanooga 4, Atlanta 2. Atlanta 5, Chattanooga 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

St. Louis 13, Wichita 7. St. Joe 8, Lincoln 0. Des Moines 8, Denver 3. Topeka 6, Omaha 5.



(Copyrighted by Sport & General)
R. NORRIS WILLIAMS, JR.
United States singles player

S. H. VOSHELL IN FINALS FOR STATE TITLE

NEW YORK.—By defeating the veteran Henry W. Slocum in the semi-final round of the men's singles in the New York state championship lawn tennis tournament Wednesday at the Crescent Athletic Club S. H. Voshell moved on to the final. Voshell won quickly and decisively, taking straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1. Slocum had gained the semi-final round by the default of Theodore R. Pell.

In the doubles the semi-final bracket was filed. The match that aroused the most interest was that of R. D. Little and F. C. Inman against Dean Mathey and William M. Johnston. The former team had little trouble winning in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. Lack of team work was mainly responsible for the defeat of the youngsters. The order of service was Little, Mathey, Inman, Johnston.

MANAGER CHANCE PLANS A SHAKEUP

NEW YORK.—Manager Chance has decided upon a big shakeup for the Yankees, and two recruits recently acquired will be in the lineup against Detroit this afternoon. H. Williams, obtained from Galveston, will appear on first base. J. Knight will be shifted to second and Hartsell will go to third. Cook, who came here from the Austin, Texas team, will be sent to rightfield. Midkiff and Daniels will be benched.

BASEBALL FRIDAY

WORLD'S CHAMPION
Red Sox vs. Detroit
FENWAY PARK
Tickets on sale at WHIGHT & PIT-SON'S, 344 Washington St.

ST. LOUIS MEETS BOSTON IN LAST GAME OF SERIES

PROBABLE LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME
BOSTON: Hooper, cf.; ...
ST. LOUIS: ...

St. Louis meets the Boston Americans this afternoon at Fenway park in the final game of the present series which now stands two games to one in favor of the local team.

Manager Carrigan announced this noon that he expected to use Anderson, the new pitcher secured from Brockton and that Thomas would do the catching. Should Anderson not warm up in his best form, Moseley will start the game, but judging from the practise work of the new pitcher at the park Wednesday afternoon, he will be in shape to play today.

Manager Stovall will use Hamilton and Alexander as his battery. It is some time since Hamilton pitched and he is in his best form. Balenti will again be at short with Johnston playing in left field.

WRENN RETURNS WITHOUT TROPHY

NEW YORK.—Robert D. Wrenn, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, was back from England today, but he did not bring the Davis cup, won by the American team at Wimbledon, as had been expected. The international trophy was carefully packed and will arrive here on a later steamer, Wrenn declared.

Maurice E. McLoughlin, Harold H. Hackett and R. Norris Williams, Jr., who lifted the cup, had enough tennis to last them for weeks, said Wrenn, and went to Paris soon after the matches. They will sail from Havre Saturday. McLoughlin will defend his American titles in the singles and doubles at the Newport tournament.

RECORD REGATTA AT MARBLEHEAD

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—With 188 yachts taking part in the opening event of the midsummer regatta of the Corinthian Yacht Club off this port Wednesday, one of the greatest days of yachting sport that has been noted in this bay was witnessed by many thousands from the shore.

Many of the races in the different classes were close and exciting. The big surprise of the day came in the sloop class race when the Sprig, owned by J. L. Saltonstall, defeated the Harpoon, owned by C. F. Adams, 2d, by 1m. 18s. The Ellen, which recently won the Quincy cup, was forced to withdraw.

GIANTS GET CATCHER M'LEAN
ST. LOUIS.—Catcher McLean has been traded to the New York Giants for Pitcher Otis Crandall. McLean at once will leave to join the league leaders in Cincinnati. Crandall is expected to report to Manager Huggins today.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Jersey City 5, Montreal 1. Providence 4, Rochester 2. Newark 3, Buffalo 2.
CAROLINA ASSOCIATION
Greensboro 3, Raleigh 0. Durham 3, Winston-Salem 1. Charlotte 10, Asheville 1.
VIRGINIA LEAGUE
Norfolk 4, Roanoke 3. Petersburg 2, Newport News 0. Richmond 3, Portsmouth 0. Richmond 2, Portsmouth 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Tulsa 10, St. Paul 4. Columbus 11, Milwaukee 2. Minneapolis 4, Indianapolis 3. Kansas City 3, Louisville 3.
TEXAS LEAGUE
Dallas 6, Galveston 3. Houston 3, Waco 0. San Antonio 8, Austin 1. Ft. Worth 2, Beaumont 1.
NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE
Lowell 12, Brockton 5. Fall River 3, Lynn 1. Lawrence 5, Portland 4. Worcester 5, New Bedford 4.

NEW 1914 PRICES

Effective August 1, 1913

Model T Runabout . . . \$500
Model T Touring Car . . . 550
Model T Town Car . . . 750

With Full Equipment, f. o. b. Detroit

Ford Motor Company

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

AMUSEMENTS

PLYMOUTH

An Ideal All-Day Trip

Steamer Leaves Rowe's Wharf 10 A. M. Music.

NANTASKET

TODAY—All Attractions Now Open

Steamer Leaves Rowe's Wharf 10 A. M. Music.

AMUSEMENTS

PLYMOUTH

THE HOME FORUM

RELIGION AND PROOF

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE age prides itself on being practical, which it translates as meaning that values shall be measured by utility. While we may deplore the excess to which this point of view is at present carried, it is accompanied by a practice that makes for honesty of thought. Physical science is accustomed to prove all assertions by actual laboratory demonstration, to which it can point for the final argument. No appeal is made beyond the decision forced by this test, nor does the physicist cling to disproved theory. The age has been trained to a simplicity and honesty of thinking that does not say what it would prefer to think. It declares what it must think following proof.

To one field of thought, and that the most important, the orthodox world has, strangely enough, not sought to apply this test of practical working. Until the coming of Mrs. Eddy, men were content in the field of religion to rest their conclusions on argument and assertion, based on the Bible records, but with nothing beyond words to prove which of many sects was right. The teaching of Mrs. Eddy earns its name of Science by subjecting its statement of the nature of Christianity to the same stern test that men require today of all else presented in the name of truth. Christian Science is demonstrable religion. It follows the example of Jesus in proving its declarations of the nature of God and man's relation to Him by the works of healing to which Jesus was wont to point as the reason for believing that he indeed had the true message from God to man.

The Christian Scientist makes his life his laboratory in which he proves, one by one, according to the measure of his understanding, the teachings of the text-book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy. Thus religion, the most important field of thought since it is the ultimate truth about God, man, and the universe, has been removed from the field of speculation and hypothesis by being brought into the field of proof. In proportion to his understanding can man demonstrate divine Principle. Truth cannot be trifled with.

One of the favorite sayings of the opponents of Christian Science when they are faced with some experience of healing, is "It would have happened anyway." If the ordinary, "practical man" is in earnest in making this statement, then to be sincere he must cast away all the wisdom of this world and by which he is living, and for the following reason: In the world of physical science the experimenter seeks to unravel cause and effect by a series of tests. He does a certain thing and obtains a certain result. It might be said, "It would have happened anyway—it was not a result, it was a coincidence." So he tests the matter again and again until his results transcend the argument of chance. He then says he has discovered a natural law, and here is cause and effect. In the field of Christian Science, if only once had a patient recovered after treatment, the occasion might be called fortuitous chance. But it has occurred in millions of instances. Of the vast number of persons today who have experienced Christian Science treatment most of them have been healed of several troubles. This transcends chance. It is a proven law. Therefore the person who continues to say "It would have happened anyway," to Christian Science, to be sincere must throw away all the results of investigation in physical science as well, and deny the whole process of scientific demonstration.

Already the effect upon the world of this new-old teaching of the spiritual qualities or abilities of man is being seen. Theology and medicine are beginning to notice respectfully and to try to imitate what they laughed at forty years ago. As a simultaneous development matter is going out of physics, and "force" is becoming the object of study. Of what force is the expression remains as yet unanswered in this field. Metaphysics is becoming a subject of parlor lectures. Complacent materialism has received a timely shock. The field of the mental is becoming of observing interest even with those who as yet do not correlate the whole and see that Mind is All, because Mind is God, the divine Principle and source of all reality.

To those who have combined an instinct for rational thinking with spiritual desires the value of Mrs. Eddy's work in restoring religion to the field of demonstrable science, where Jesus placed it centuries ago, is simply inestimable. In the words of Science and Health, "It has been said, and truly, that Christianity must be Science, and Science must be Christianity, else one or the other is false and useless; but neither is unimportant or untrue, and they are alike in demonstration. This proves the one to be identical with the other" (p. 135). Mrs. Eddy has restored Christianity to those who, through honesty of thinking, having accepted the material hypothesis of the universe, had been forced to abandon what seemed to be the "pretty myths" of the New Testament. In showing the Principle which underlay the works and inspired the words of Jesus she has restored peace of mind and a sense of purpose in life to thousands upon thousands. The number of those who, in speaking of their relation to the Christian Science church, describe themselves as having formerly leaned toward agnosticism testifies amply to this fact.

Christian Science is the product of the age. The custom of flimsy thinking which once satisfied men does not belong to this century. A scientific restatement of Christianity has come now because the age was ready for it. It is the natural next step in the progress of mankind, and for this reason is as imperishable as the Principle it expounds.

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Christian Science is the product of the age. The custom of flimsy thinking which once satisfied men does not belong to this century. A scientific restatement of Christianity has come now because the age was ready for it. It is the natural next step in the progress of mankind, and for this reason is as imperishable as the Principle it expounds.

In Prayer

In prayer, says Paul Elmer More, shall a man learn to know the truth of his own being and see with open eyes the infinite consequences of that truth; and from thence he shall go out into the world armed with power and assured in peace.

Rose Gardens Twenty Years Ago

Writing of a rose garden a contributor to Suburban Life cites a pretty bit of verse:

Gold-hearted, plush-petal'd
Marechal Niel roses—
Almost upon your stem
The scissors she closes;
Moon-color'd, moss-crested
Nonpareil roses. . . .
Pale climbing roses—
There Mariposa
Dreamily dozes.
Passionate deep-center'd
Jacqueminot roses—
No redder, no rarer,
Blossom uncloses. . . .

Oh, the undreamable,
Undreamt deliciousness,
Gathering roses.

Roses of 20 years ago, when this little verse went the rounds, we read, bore different names from those featured in modern rose gardens. The climbing Testout, the climbing Marie Henriette, the Maman Cochet in pink and white, the

Empress of China, the wonderful Frau Karl Druschki, the finest white rose that grows, and of course the Paul Neyron that cannot be excelled, grow in the modern garden. The house verandas are overgrown with wistaria and Empress of China roses. These bloom at the same time, and the pale lavender of the wistaria and the exquisite pink of the Empress of China form a combination delightful. The grounds about the house abound in lilacs, dogwood, crab-apple, sugar maples, which are covered with pink blossoms late in March, umbrellas China, and ornamental trees of every description. Besides these, there are the hardy oak and all the sturdy forestry of Georgia.

When Apples were Luxuries

As a woman who won fame and a modest fortune though she started with no more prospect of success than the average woman might have who has lived as wife and mother in inglorious but happy obscurity, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr tells an interesting story of how she succeeded in building up a beautiful home for her children. One little incident of the early days of her literary career is significant of the hardships which frowned upon her at the outset and the courage and cheer with which she faced them.

She was working one day at the library and, as she says, "A tall young man brought his lunch in his hand, and sat down to eat it beside me. It was Wolcott Balestier, the brother of the young lady whom Rudyard Kipling married, and no mean writer of fiction. He was employed in the patent department, and he never told me he was writing. He liked to eat his lunch beside me, and discuss the people around, and what they were doing. Sometimes he gave me some of his marshmallows, and I gave him half of my apple. We always had a happy moment over these exchanges, and he used to hanker me for being so extravagant as to buy apples when they were five cents each. Well, when I first came to New York, I had sometimes hesitated between the apple and the ride home. If I got my apple I had to walk up to Eighteenth street, if I could do without my apple I could afford the cars home. Always the apple won."

Arizona's Agatized Wood

Speaking of the interesting specimens that represent America in the Morgan collection of minerals the American Museum Journal says:

Agatized wood from Chalcedony park, Arizona, is well represented, some sections measuring two feet across, polished as smooth as the finest mirror, and showing parts of the prehistoric trees replaced by silica and oxide of iron, as if nature had painted them in orange, red or brown, in pinkish or bluish hues, and in other colors, fairly rivaling the brush of any modern artist. The rock crystal is at times accompanied by crystals of rutile, hornblende and tourmaline. In these the hairs are frequently as fine as human hair and again they may be as thick as the lead of a pencil. In the white colorless quartz the crystals are nine inches long; in others the crystals are brilliant reddish brown, twisted and distorted. Fine delicate rutile "hairs" in quartz crystal come from Madagascar.

There are some interesting quartz crystals in which the successive growths of the crystal have been registered by a deposition of some other substance as the quartz was growing, presenting a series of "phantom crystals."

Anniversaries of 1913.

Among the men whose one hundredth anniversaries fall in 1913 the Youths Companion names three Americans, Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Fremont and Admiral Porter; three Englishmen, Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography; Henry Bessemer, the inventor of the steel process that bears his name, and David Livingstone, the African explorer; and one German, Richard Wagner, the composer.

Where Peace Is

Where the peace is which Christ gives, all the trouble and disquiet of the world cannot disturb it.—Leighton.

CLASSICS FOR CHILD AND GROWNUP

THAT many classics for children had their first appearance in Our Young Folks, a bound volume of the magazine for 1898 attests. The book opens with Dickens' "Holiday Romance," illustrated by John Gilbert, and with its due references to the President of the United States, in token of the writer's amity for the children of the land where the story would be printed. It is a delightful tale of children who are themselves the grown folks, and yet children, while the grown-ups are the children while yet wearing their long gowns or their long whiskers, as the case may be. We see a group of the naughty boys that stand in the door at the party and are too bored to do any dancing. They are six feet tall and all in correct evening dress of the period. But before them stand two delightful little girls—Gilbert's pretty little girls, the famous Sir John Gilbert—who are looking at the unruly boys with matronly dignity and saying, "Now children, if you can't behave any better than that you must go right home."

Winslow Homer, too, is found here, illustrating children's stories with something of the strong definite form and

GOLDWIN SMITH WALK AT CORNELL



A LONG the Cascadilla gorge, which bounds one side of the campus of Cornell University, a charming walk winds among the trees for a quarter of a mile. Thirty or forty feet below water gurgles over the rocky bed. The walk is a constant source of pleasure to the students. Loving the beauty of the gorge, and appreciating the influence of beauty upon students, Goldwin Smith gave, years ago, a sum of money to the university to keep up this walk, in recognition of which it was named for the famous British scholar, who was a resident member of the faculty of the university from 1868 to 1871.

From "Desert Hungry"

Oh, for the sight of the morning light
At the bee-ranch in the Canone;
Where the sun peeps o'er from the desert's shore
And smiles on its windwashed zone;

Where reckless note is flung from the throat
Of the buoyant, impudent jay,
And the call of the quail is heard in the vale
On scrub-oak's uppermost spray. . . .

Where wild-cattle roam o'er sandy loam
On the dry lake's fertile shore;
And the ringing beat of the pinto's feet,
Can be heard from our cabin door;

Where wild buckwheat yields its golden sweet
To the claim of industrious bees;
There's a happy ring, in the songs they sing,
As they wing through the desert breeze. . . .

Since last the sough in the pinyons bough
Of those heaven-sweet winds was heard,
Never to me, so wild and free,
Nor wide has the world appeared.

—Inez Sheld-Ritchie in Out West.

Seventy-Two Years With One Firm

George Yule, president of a vehicle manufacturing establishment of Kenosha, Wis., in beginning his seventy-second year of continuous service with one firm, has established a notable record, says the Argonaut. He became superintendent of the factory more than 60 years ago, a position which he held for 30 years. For 20 years he was vice-president, and he is now active head of the company. He is one of the first officials to reach the office in the morning, and remains until the day's work has been finished.

Patchwork

Mrs. Younghusband—Oh, my dear, I am so sorry about the pie. I'm afraid you can't eat it."

Mr. Y.—It does look a little-er-unusual. What's the matter?"

Mrs. Y.—Well, you see I tried to be economical. But when I got started I found I had not nearly enough crust to fill the dish. So I made some more. And even then I did not have enough. I made more, and I patched it on, and patched it on. But I'm afraid you could not have eaten it, even if it had been all in one piece.

Age of Invention Covers All Ages

We boast of our progress and we call the twentieth century the age of invention and electricity. But electricity derives its name from the Greek word for amber, electron, because Thales discovered, about 600 B. C., that amber, when rubbed, attracts light and dry bodies. All mechanical devices, such as the screw, lever, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, wheel and axle, were known to the ancients and used in everyday life. They were expert builders.

Twenty centuries before the birth of Watt, Hero of Alexandria described machines the motive power of which was steam. He also invented a double force pump, used as a fire engine, and anticipated the modern turbine wheel by a machine which he called neopile. Ancient Egypt boasted "a nickel-in-the-slot" machine, while Layard, the traveler, found in the ruins of Nineveh what Sir David Brewster pronounced to be a magnifying glass; and more than 4000 years ago the Egyptians and Assyrians looked at the stars through a primitive telescope.

Something very similar to the telephone has been known in China for more than 1000 years, and natural gas, conveyed in bamboo tubes, was utilized there ages ago. One of the writers of the Celestial empire mentions boxes which repeated the sounds of people's voices—a machine similar to our phonograph.—New York Press.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Girl Lives on a 'Sea Island'

From South Carolina a young friend of St. Nicholas writes to describe her home. She says:

I think it is the loveliest place in the world. Our plantation is on St. Helena island, South Carolina. They grow sea island cotton here. I used to hear about the sea islands, and never knew I lived on one. Our garden runs right down to the water's edge, and when there are very high tides, the water comes in a little way. Just in front of the house, there is a small island that you can get to by means of a causeway. It is about three acres large, and covered with pine woods and palmetos. You can't imagine what a nice place it makes to read and play in. One day, my sister and I took a book over there, and climbed into a tree to read. It was a very interesting book, and we didn't stop until it was finished. When we came down, however, we found a river several feet deep between us and the house. The tide had come up. Fortunately, there was an old boat nearby, and we managed to get home in that

Picture Puzzle



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, August 7, 1913

Home Rule and Woman Suffrage

THERE are two questions ever before the present government of the United Kingdom, either of which must always bring in the chain of its recollection a distinct feeling of discomfort. As the fateful 9th of June approaches, on which, in the natural order of things, the home rule bill will reach the statute book, the government must view with some uneasiness the increased activities of the Ulster Unionists. It is not necessary to discuss the question as to whether the home rule bill is a statesman-like measure or a cowardly surrender, an inevitable development or a political sop. The fact remains that Unionist Ulster, like Patrick Sarsfield, is "on the wall," and shows no more inclination to leave it than "Ireland's wonder."

There is an element of primitive treason and lawlessness on principle in all the speeches of Sir Edward Carson and Captain Craig which by the law of the touch of nature which makes all the world kin should certainly make every "Loyal Orangeman" a "militant." The Liberal press deplores the wrong-headedness of both, but makes no insistent demand for the application of the "cat and mouse act" to Orangemen. The Unionist press frankly rejoices in Ulster over what it denounces in Kingsway. The Orange battalions march up and down their drill halls with the precision of the brigade of guards, and Mrs. Craig presents them with colors. In Westminster a procession of women to the House is broken up and the suffragette tricolor is confiscated.

"It's well enough agin a King
To dror resolves an' triggers,"—

the "Pious Editor" wrote, but he added parenthetically,

"But libbaty's a kind o' thing
That don't agree with niggers."

No great question was ever worked out successfully on such a basis as this. If the government are not very careful the Ulster rifles will end by doing far greater damage than the suffragette match boxes. There is a certain metaphysical nemesis which hangs over inconsistency. It was summed up several centuries ago in Galilee as a house divided against a house, and the moral is the legacy of mankind. If it is right to imprison women for inciting to violence in Downing street, it must be equally right to imprison men for inciting to violence in Donegal place; nor can it seriously be maintained that the burning of empty houses in English parks is worse than violence to the person in Belfast shipyards. The proverb, "Sero sapienti Phryges" seems still to be capable of application, "The Phrygians become wise too late."

National Amateur Boatmen in Boston

Boston does not often have the opportunity to welcome the amateur oarsmen and enjoy the spectacle of their regatta. The gathering of this week is the forty-first annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, but it is fourteen years since Boston furnished the course for their contests. She will supply much more than that—all, indeed, that the hospitality of an experienced host can provide. If the boatmen come but rarely, the habitual resort of all manner of organizations for their convention keeps her in trim for entertainment. It is not ordinary, let it be said in passing, for her to spread the tables and fail to have the guests connect. If it were, there would be less note made of the recent breaking of a social circuit. The arrangements for the sportsmen of the water provide a fine social side to the several days of their stay.

In turn, the people of the city will have their pleasure in the contests of Friday and Saturday on the basin. Its ample banks will provide the watch-field and those who gather there will be rewarded by the best of sport. None is cleaner, more picturesque, less dependent for interest upon acquaintance. It is carried to its fullest development by this seasoned organization and all the demands that sport can make of manliness, training and skill are met in its provisions. The entries in all the classes are numerous, probably requiring some of the single races to be rowed in heats, while the crowning feature of the contest for the eight-oared championship will find the popular interest well worked up.

The oarsmen are to find a new course for their regatta. The Charles has been penned in, ornamented, dignified and made much more a water-field of sport since 1899. It will be expected of them that they will make some note of this enterprise of the commonwealth. Otherwise they will miss their chance to satisfy and properly stimulate the pride of Boston and her neighbors.

Holding Merchandise for Tariff Changes

AT ALL of the principal ports of the United States the federal government permits the establishment and maintenance of "bonded warehouses" in which imported goods subject to duty may be stored until such time as the necessities of trade demand their release. The term "bonded warehouse" is used because the importer executes a bond to the government to insure the ultimate payment of the duties. Technically, these are payable upon the arrival of the goods, but as merchants very frequently import larger stocks than they can immediately dispose of, or larger than the trade can absorb, the technical point is waived under the regulations and the goods are assumed to have arrived only as they are withdrawn for the market. This has been found to be a great accommodation to those engaged in commerce. Importers pay whatever the tariff may be when the goods are released to them. It has occurred frequently in the past that the tariff has gone up while goods were in storage. Usually there is ample warning, and there is always a rush to withdraw merchandise on the eve of a higher tariff becoming effective.

The situation is quite different now from what has been the rule, generally speaking. That is, the prospects are for a lower tariff. Therefore, importers who have no present need of goods in

the bonded warehouses are letting them remain there in the hope that they may be able later to take advantage of reduced duties. Merchandise of greater value than ever known before is now stored in these establishments. It is estimated to be worth \$106,000,000, as against \$72,000,000 at the corresponding period of last year. This merchandise comprises practically everything likely to be affected by the tariff revision. Two thirds of the volume is stored in New York; the remainder is in the warehouses of Boston, Philadelphia and other ports.

With regard to this and other phases of the tariff—usually assumed to be a dry subject—there has seldom, if ever, been a time when the American people have had such an excellent opportunity of obtaining information at once interesting and important. If people in general understood how intimately tariff legislation concerns their daily affairs, they would give more attention than they do to the subject. Merchants, of course, understand this, for, as illustrated in the bonded warehouse matter, merchandise is sensitive to every change in duties. Tariff revision affects not merely importations, but also home-made goods, for it has a direct bearing upon labor. The Monitor is presenting to its readers the views of four New England United States senators on the relationship between tariff legislation and national prosperity, in which various phases of this vital question are comprehensively treated. The people are entitled to the most intelligent discussion of matters that so vitally concern their welfare, consequently the welfare of the whole country.

IT IS WELL understood that Honolulu, the chief port of the Hawaiian group in the Pacific, is now making extensive preparations for the increased shipping that is expected to come to the American possession with the opening of the Panama canal. What is not so well known, however, is that France plans to turn some of the business in store toward that country's Tahitian islands, in the south Pacific. The new Governor-General of Tahiti, William Fawtier, on leaving San Francisco the other day, bound for his task of supervising affairs in that far distant territory, threw some interesting light on a situation that is significant.

There is little question that with all the financial interest displayed by the French people years ago in DeLesseps' scheme for digging the Panama canal, the desire to participate somehow in the economic affairs of the western world and the Pacific has never entirely left the nation. The canal is soon to be a fact, and neither French capital nor French skill has brought this about. But with Tahiti situated about half way between the Canal Zone and New Zealand, it is not difficult to see what a port like Papeete may accomplish as a stopping place. Governor Fawtier states that his government has authorized an expenditure of \$10,000,000 for harbor improvements at Papeete.

The Panama-Pacific exposition will be a loadstone for many nations to display their skill industrially. The Pacific ocean will teem with trade in the course of a few years. China and Japan to the north, Australia and New Zealand to the south, even now invite the merchantmen of the world to come to them by way of the canal. The United States may well look closely to its laurels, and it would seem that not too much can be done to improve the Hawaiian group with competition already in the air. The south Pacific, at all events, is to be heard from directly.

THE undertaking of standardizing the gauge of Australian railroads at an estimated cost of \$180,000,000 recalls the time when the United States had more than one width of track and when the phrase "broad gauge" came into the language.

IT WOULD SEEM that if the grain crops in certain parts of the middle West had not been persistently "ruined" during the last few weeks enough men to harvest them could never have been found.

Mutton From the Frigorificos

FINE grass for sheep raising is said to be found in the island of Tierra del Fuego, and word comes from that far distant part of these continents to the effect that frigorificos are being established with the view of preparing the vast flocks that graze down there for the European and American markets. These frigorificos, it should be said, are a combination of what people in the United States know as packing houses and cold storage plants. Their operation, so the information runs, is going to make possible "the direction of a great stream of good lamb and mutton northward." This means, plainly, that the people of northern Europe and of the United States and Canada will one of these days be able to sit down to a frigorifico breakfast of lamb with sweet peas, or to a Tierra del Fuego dinner of mutton.

The generations gone by never dreamed that such a thing would be possible. Its possibility now upsets all of the established ideas of humanity respecting the lamb. That little animal to the ordinary thought is as domestic as the cat and the dog. It is to the common conception something near. It grazes by the roadside or on the village green. It gambols over the front lawn or in the back lot. It follows Mary to school some day, and inspires a poet to write a pastoral poem that has become a household treasure.

It is extremely doubtful if that poem would ever have been written were it possible in the poet's day to think of the lamb gamboling over the pampas of Tierra del Fuego. The association of ideas that brought Mary and the lamb together would have been disrupted by the intrusion into the picture of the frigorifico. It is barely possible that had the muse visited him at all under such circumstances it would not have helped him beyond the simple and single stanza—

Mary had a little lamb
Named Frigorifico
It followed her to school one day
In Tierra del Fuego—

leaving the rest of the story as we know it now to be imagined by the children of all the coming ages. It was best, therefore, that sheep raising was still a domestic art when the story of Mary and the lamb was written.

AS AN ILLUSTRATION of the progress of neighborhood social work in American cities, Buffalo has just dedicated a playground costing \$30,000 in the Polish district.

Cabinet Criticism Outruns Reason

IN THE FIVE months of the administration of President Wilson there has been a constant criticism of the members of his cabinet that has been unsparing of any of its members whose acts or words offered the least opportunity for unrestrained denunciation. The secretary of state has been the favorite target and the shafts have grown fewer here only as they have been diverted to the attorney-general, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the navy, and most recently to the head of the department of agriculture, who is just now under fire for alleged failure to maintain efficiency and reduce expense. When any of these seem to have had their due share of the assault there is always Mr. Bryan, return to whom is unfailing.

It is time-honored American political sport. The members of the present cabinet doubtless may draw some solace from the knowledge that their predecessors in almost unbroken line have had some measure of the same sort of attention at the hands of the partisan public. Some of them as campaigners and others of them as editorial writers of the opposition may recall their own indulgence in it with a realization that they were less serious in thought than ardent in expression. The experience of Mr. Ballinger, whose retirement was forced by sustained criticism, and of Mr. Wickersham, who may be said to have proved its injustice by his steady pursuit of duty, are but recent instances in the long train. Cabinet officials, the exposed representatives of an administration's policy, are traditionally and historically the easy objects of opposition attack and the blame-bearers for whatever departures cross the lines of selfish or political interest.

Final judgments of public men are fortunately secure from the attacks that are vituperative or partisan. Given time, the public arrives at fair verdicts. Fortunately, let us believe, lese-majeste has never found its place in the code of American political offenses. None the less is there reason to counsel a better caution and a fairer current treatment of men charged with great duties. So precious is the freedom of criticism, so nearly priceless the alertness of the press and the public to the conduct of public servants, that it needs protection from the harm of its misuse. Instances could be cited of the salutary result of the criticism of the present cabinet. Secretary Daniels has wisely changed rulings that were challenged by the press. Secretary Bryan may be believed to have profited by the recall from the Chautauqua circuit that he has not yet fully recognized. The attorney-general will not repeat the postponement of a trial as an accommodation to another official. The Nicaragua treaty was rewritten to the nation's advantage by the press.

But the other fact is equally cogent, that the ancient habit of personal attack has still need of modification in the interest of the progress in public business which it now and again obstructs and injures.

IT IS A COMMON impression abroad that Salem, Mass., is a community that has long since ceased to be a factor in the world's activities. The place it occupies in American literature is in large measure responsible for this. Novelists who have laid their scenes and woven their plots within its precincts have treated it mostly in the past tense. The requirements of the romance with which its history is so closely identified have seemed to demand this manner of treatment. But, as a matter of fact, Salem is a remarkably lively and busy little city of over 50,000 inhabitants. Its merchants are energetic and enterprising, their shops are modern, and the streets given over to the retail trade are usually crowded, frequently congested with traffic.

Salem is a characteristic American community of the early twentieth century. It has all the vim and push that are expected of the "go-ahead" city of the period. It possesses many attractions common to its sisters throughout the length and breadth of the land, together with a liberal share of the common defects. The latter are conspicuous in overhanging illuminated signs that glare and dazzle from every available point along its thoroughfares, and in unsightly poles and electric wires which disfigure its entire business district. Of these defects Salem has become impatient, and, acting within the provisions of a recent enactment of the Massachusetts Legislature, it is striving to rid itself of them. Naturally the movement for the elimination of signs, poles and wires is meeting with vigorous opposition. The experience of numerous other communities desirous of shaking off the crudities of the nineteenth century is being repeated in Salem. Argument in favor of continuing things as they are is poured into the ears of the city fathers. The removal of entrenched disfigurements, it is held, will disturb legitimate business, halt enterprise, etc.

It is to be sincerely hoped, for its own sake and for the sake of scores of American cities confronted with a like problem, that Salem will continue to hold firm to its program. There was at one time excuse for the overhanging sign. It was new, and its novelty pleaded for it. It is no longer new, and it has no longer the slightest excuse for intruding itself upon a community. There was a time when the pole and overhead wire might be excused. Development in electric engineering had not reached the point where they could be entirely dispensed with. That time is past. Save for the trolley cars, neither poles nor overhead wires are any longer necessary. It is very doubtful if they are necessary today even in electric traction. But in this particular Salem is moving along a conservative line.

There should be everywhere a departure from loose methods in municipal housekeeping. The raggedness occasioned by innovation should be corrected. The corporations engaged in public service are making money and dividing large profits. It is plainly the duty of municipal governments to tidy up, to make their communities attractive, to consider the welfare of the few a little less and the welfare of the many a great deal more.

A CONTRACT for 80,000 tons of coal for the American army in the Philippines, it is reported, has just been let to a Japanese firm. There is no objection to doing business with Japan or with any other country, but here was an opportunity to try some of that "inexhaustible" fuel supply in Alaska.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to see why anybody in the United States should object to anything that will add to the attractions of Bermuda, even though these attractions are many already.